The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5695.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th instant, at the Centenary Chapel, York-street, by the Rev. Mr. Millar, Joseph Francis Peers, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. David Bulet, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DEATH.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, at her residence, Rosebrook, Manero, Mrs. Ellen Harnett, relict of the late Lawrence Harnett, Esq., J.P., Manero.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the foot of Erskine-street, every half-hour. S. CROOK.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW FERRY.—At the hours from the Dry Dock, and half-hours from the Phœnix Wharf, calling at Looke's Wharf, Balmain.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—THIS DAY, Phœnix Wharf, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Manly, 12 noon and 4·30 p.m.—calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, from the Phœnix Wharf, TO-MORROW, Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returning at 1 p.m.
Return tickets are available for 10 days.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA. — The KIAMA, Steam Navigation Company's new steamer KIAMA, leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock p.m., returning from Kiama at 1 o'clock p.m., and Wollongong at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Fares — Sydney to Wollongong, cabin, 10s.; return tickets, 17s. 6d.; steerage, 6s.
Ditto to Kiama, ditto, 15s.; return tickets, 22s. 6d.; steerage, 7s. 6d.
Between Wollongong and Kiama: cabin, 5s.; steerage, 3s.
Freights to Kiama and Wollongong at the reduced rates.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN. — The swift steam-packet VICTORIA, THIS NIGHT, at 10 o'clock precisely, and every Thursday and Monday night; returning on Wednesday and Saturday. Fares as per Illawarra and Nora Creina. Return tickets (in force for ten days) are available also for the Illawarra.

STEAM to the HUNTER. — The HUNTER, W. PETLEY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, August 14th, 1856.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, for THE HUNTER, THIS MORNING, Thursday, at 8.
COLLAROY, for THE HUNTER, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 8 a.m.
CITY OF SYDNEY, for MELBOURNE, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 p.m.
SHAMROCK, for MORETON BAY, TUESDAY, the 19th, at 8 p.m.
WARATAH, for WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th, at 8 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, for EDEN, WEDNESDAY, the 20th, at 12 noon.
TAMAR, for CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER, the schooner FAVOURITE, at Jaques' Wharf. Any cargo for this vessel must be shipped before FRIDAY, 11 o'clock.
P. SCOTT, master.

RAVEN, Captain BROWN, for MORETON BAY.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY.—Cargo can be received on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, up to 3 o'clock in the Afternoon. The vessel will proceed to sea in the evening.
For freight or passage immediate application must be made either on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.
August 13th, 1856.

CALLENDER, Captain COLLINS, for MELBOURNE Wharf. Having all her dead weight and a large portion of her light freight on board, is fast filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf. Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs.
Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF DIRECT.—The fine clipper brig FORTUNE VANDERWORD, master, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, clears at the Customs TUESDAY, 12th instant, and has room for about five tons light freight. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by 10 o'clock of 12th instant. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

WILLIAM, Captain SKINNER, for GEELONG, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.—Shippers are requeste to close their arrangements THIS DAY, send in bill of lading for signature, and pass Customs entries. Cargo can be received on board, at the Grafton Wharf, up to 6 o'clock this evening. LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 199, George-street.
August 9th, 1856.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG. — The clipper schooner EMILY JANE, C. C. BEER, master, will positively sail on SATURDAY next; has room for 30 tons cargo.
For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER. — The fine A 1 clipper brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is fast filling up, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and has room for about 30 tons more of light freight. Her cabin accommodations include a separate ladies' saloon, and are replete with every comfort and convenience.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct. — The clipper brig HEATHER BELL, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, on board; or to J. KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The fast sailing brigantine OCEAN QUEEN, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the 25th instant. A few cabins being still disengaged, early application is necessary.
For freight or passage apply to J. DHANIS and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new ship PRIMULA, A1 for 13 years, 536 tons, W. COLLINS, commander, is now receiving cargo, the greater portion being engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Apply to the captain on board, to G. A. LLOYD and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1, Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN BUNYAN, 478 tons register, THOMAS HENRY, Commander, having already a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 15th SEPTEMBER. Has good accommodation for Cabin and Intermediate passengers. Intending shippers are reminded that she has made, on an average, the quickest passages from England to China to and fro.
Apply to Captain HENRY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON.—The fine first-class frigate built ship SCOTIA, 778 tons register, J. R. BROWN, commander, now only requires wool to fill up, which will be received at Marsden and Company's wool shed, or at the Circular Quay, as may suit the convenience of shippers. To passengers this vessel offers great inducement, having been fitted up for the East India passenger trade, in which she is well known. Has a full poop and roomy state rooms superior to any ship on the berth. Will take a few intermediate and steerage passengers, for whom there is good accommodation, and a liberal dietary scale.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing ship MORAYSHIRE, A1 for 13 years, 853 tons, JOSEPH MATHERS, commander (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), having the greater part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Has superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and light freight only.—The A1 clipper barque MELBOURNE, 321 tons register, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, commander, has all her dead weight engaged, and a great portion of her wool. Being a small vessel, will be despatched immediately, and from her superior sailing qualities is an excellent conveyance for wool. Is now receiving wool at Marsden and Company's wool shed.
Apply to BROWN and CO., or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. August 13th, 1856.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class clipper barque MELBOURNE, 321 tons, is open for charter. Apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, or to BROWN and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SAIL on the 25th instant for LONDON, and a superior Vessel for Passengers.—The fine A1 14 years clipper ship CYCLONE, of Aberdeen, 665 tons register, commanded by Captain JOSEPH HOSSACK, is fast loading, and will be quickly despatched as above. She is a regular trader, has most comfortable accommodations, and being well-known as a fast sailer, and carrying a surgeon, is a desirable opportunity for families.
Apply to Captain HOSSACK, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR SALE, the British-built brig GERTRUDE, 118 tons register, now alongside Macnamara's Wharf. Apply to Captain WILLIAM DUNNING; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL and CO.

ROB ROY, from London.—Consignees are requested to take notice that this vessel will in future discharge from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street, Sydney, August 12th, 1856.

SHIP CLYDE.—Notice is hereby given that neither Captain KERR nor the owners of the above vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

COASTERS, &c. can discharge at MURPHY'S Wharf, at the lowest rates.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. — A Meeting of shareholders in the above company will take place in the Parochial School-House, Ryde, at six o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, for the purpose of considering and signing the Deed of Settlement, and the election of directors.
D. N. JOUBERT, } Trustees.
ISAAC SHEPHERD, }
Ryde, 13th August, 1856.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors in this Company will be held at the Company's offices, Morpeth, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of accounts, to elect two directors in the place of Andrew Lang and James Dickson, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are required, by clause 36 in the deed of settlement, to give notice in writing, to the Directors, at the Company's Office, Morpeth, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election. By order,
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
Company's Offices, Morpeth, 23rd July, 1856.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen have given the requisite intimation of their being candidates for the seats in the direction of this Company, to be filled at the Annual Meeting of Proprietors, on the 20th instant:—
Andrew Lang, Esq.
James Dickson, Esq.
Walter Church, Esq.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
Company's Offices, Morpeth, 6th Au , 1856.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB. — The next General Meeting of Members will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Club Rooms, Melbourne Hotel, King-street. Parties wishing to become members are requested to attend. W. JOHNSTON, Hon. Sec. Club Room, 12th August, 1856.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in the St. James' Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, His Excellency the Governor-General has kindly consented to preside. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 precisely.
THOMAS DRUITT, Hon. Secretary.

LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY by Mr. ALFRED CANE to his pupils and their friends, at his schoolroom, Stanley-street, on FRIDAY EVENING next. Tickets can be obtained at the school-room.

SYNAGOGUE CHAMBERS.—It is hereby notified that there opening of the Sydney Synagogue, and the Installation of the Rev. Dr. Hoelzel as minister of the same, will together take place, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at three (3) o'clock precisely. Members of any other than the Jewish persuasion, desirous of being present on the above occasion, can obtain cards of admission, on application to the President, JACOB MARKS, Esq., 4, Wynyard-square.
By order of the Board,
JULIAN E. SOLOMONS, sec.
Sydney, 13th August, 1856.

HUNTER RIVER.—SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Subscribers to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD will receive their papers at the following places on the arrival of the morning boat from Sydney:—
NEWCASTLE.—Mr. George Maxted.
HEXHAM.—Mr. Hannel, Post Office.
RAYMOND TERRACE.—Mr. E. Doherty.
MORPETH.—Mr. John Wisdom.
EAST MAITLAND.—Mr. Edward Ogg.
WEST MAITLAND.—Mr. Robert Blair.

MELBOURNE AGE. — Terms of subscription:—DAILY AGE, 21s. per quarter; single copies, 6d.
WEEKLY AGE, 14s. per quarter.
MELBOURNE LEADER, published weekly, 7s. 6d. per quarter.
Post free to any part of the colonies.
Agents—PAISEY and FRYER, 322, George-street.

BAND OF HOPE REVIEW, 1s. 6d. per quarter; order it at the office, 179, Pitt-street.

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY. The Sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, at St. Philip's Church, on Sunday, the 22nd of June, in aid of the Church Society, has been printed, by permission of his Lordship; and is on sale at Messrs. Waugh and Cox's, Mr. Piddington's, and Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke's, George-street; Moffitt's, Pitt-street; and at the Church of England Book Depository, under St. James' Church.

BAPTISTS who are not ashamed of the Ordinances and Doctrines of Christ are requested to meet at 28, Kensington-street, Parramatta-street, on LORD'S DAY, at 3 o'clock.

I CERTIFY, for the benefit of the afflicted, that MONS. SATTET has, in eight weeks' cured my leg of two large deep ulcers, from which I had suffered for a period of thirty years. JOHN LANDY, George-street, Sydney, August 12th, 1856.

MARINE VILLA SITES at Darling Point for SALE THIS DAY. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart.

SYDNEY HEADS.—A first-rate appointed Omnibus will leave on SUNDAY NEXT, August the 17th, Ewens' Prince of Wales Hotel, George-street, precisely at 2 o'clock, for the Light House, calling at Bransgrove's, The Great Britain Hotel, corner of King-street. Parties desirous of comfort and respectability had better book themselves at the above places, as a limited number will only be taken. Fares there and back—Five Shillings.

COOK'S RIVER OMNIBUS.—The public are respectfully informed the above will leave the Pulteney Hotel, Cook's River, for Newtown railway station at 8·15, 9·30, 11·30, a.m., 1·30, 3·30, p.m.; returning at 8·45, 10·10, 12·16, a.m., 2·16, 4·35, p.m.; and will also leave the Pulteney Hotel for the Lyceum Theatre every evening at 5·45, returning after the performance. R. DOUGLAS, Omnibus Office, Terminus, Sydney.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, a Silver Watch; makers' name on the face—Earnshaw, London. Apply to ELLIOTT, druggist, 107, George-street.

FOUND STRAYING, on my premises, a Brown and White Goat. The owner can have it by paying expenses. W. CHANDLER, Chippendale.

LOST, on Sunday last, a Black Terrier Bitch, in pup. Whoever will bring the same to 398, Brickfield Hill, will be rewarded. Any person found detaining the same after this notice will be prosecuted.

NOTICE.—If JOHN DONOVAN, builder, does not come forward and pay me for the work of his frames, and take them away after twenty-four hours, I shall charge him sixpence each a day for storage. A. SORENSEN, joiner and carpenter.

SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Dividend is now payable at the Office of the Sydney Insurance Company, No. 32, Bridge-street, Sydney. Members are requested to attend in person. J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary. August 11, 1856.

TO BUILDERS and Contractors.—A Gentleman, having an allotment in the suburbs, wishes to meet with some some one who may have the command of facilities for building, who would run up a roomy family house, of wood, brick, or stone, in a cheap style, upon credit, and security of the property, receiving a liberal interest on the outlay. Enquire of E. T. BLACKET, Esq., architect, Mort's-buildings.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Patent Panta, Parascopic, and pure Brazilian pebble Spectacles, in gold, silver, straw-coloured, invisible, and elastic steel frames, Eye-glasses, Telescopes of great power, Race-glasses, Pocket Microscopes to inspect quarts and minerals, a valuable acquisition for the gold fields. At MOSS'S, 36, Hunter-street.

VACCINATION twice a week, at J. C HORNER'S, Woolloomooloo Dispensary, Woolloomooloo-street.

WICKHAM and BELL, Accountants, Compounders, Collectors, Valuers, House, Land, and Estate Agents, 4, Jamison-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. F. BAKER, late of 133, London Wall, a Friend, lately from England, wishes very much to see or hear from you. Address 1, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

MRS. ANN STONHILL, deceased; FREDERICK STONHILL, son of the above Mrs. Ann Stonhill, late of Leighton Buzzard, Bed., England, is requested to communicate with Mr. FREDERICK CHAPMAN, Box 210, Post Office, Sydney; or with Mr. THOMAS INGRAM, solicitor, Leicester, England; and if any person can give information of the whereabouts or death of the said Frederick Stonhill, they will be rewarded for their trouble, he not having been heard from for five years.

IF this should meet the eye of Mr. NAPOLEON LEVEL, his wife, or Miss ANNETTE G. EDWARDS, Mrs. Level will find her nephew, or Miss Edwards her brother, HENRY W. EDWARDS, by directing to the Post Office, till called for.

PETER LEADER.—Write to your anxious Mother. News of importance await you. Address Post Office, Prahran.

RICHARD JALLIS.—A friend wishes to give you advice. Address H. J. H., Box 60, Post Office.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, late Prince of Wales Theatre.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
EMILE COULON,
MONS. LAGLAISE
Are engaged and will shortly appear.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.—First Night of the engagement of the distinguished actress, Mdlle. MARIE DURET, who will appear in her great character of MIAMI, the Huntress of the Mississippi, as played by her upwards of 450 nights throughout England, the United States, and California, with the most distinguished success, before full and fashionable audiences, by whom she has been received with the most unqualified approbation. Also, in the beautiful Personation Comedietta, entitled WINNING A HUSBAND, Mdlle. Duret sustaining eight distinct characters.
THURSDAY, August 14th, will be presented the thrilling Drama of the GREEN BUSHES; or THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI. MIAMI, the Huntress of the Mississippi, as played by her upwards of 450 nights throughout England, the United States, and California, with the most distinguished success, before full and fashionable audiences, by whom she has been received with the most unqualified approbation. To conclude with the beautiful personation comedietta, entitled WINNING A HUSBAND; or, Seven's the Main. Sir Roderick Strangeways, in love with everything romantic except Miss Jenny Transit, Mr. T. S Bellair; Davy (his man), no philosopher, and yet no fool, Mr. Bruton; Lucinda, sister to Sir Roderick, and not quite so fond of romance, Mrs. Morton; Miss Jenny Transit, a young lady who exemplifies the mutability of human affairs—Margaret Mumuckleceany, a learned lassie from the Highlands—Miss Cornelia Clementina Clapperge, a voluminous and voluble literary spinster—Lady Dorothea Deathly, a lady of love—Mrs. Deborah Griskin, a pork butcher's widow, with more airs than graces—Mademoiselle Antoinette Morosquien, a French figurante—Bridget Blackthorn, a rustic beauty—Ensign Thaddeus O'Transit, of the Kilkenny Flamers, Mademoiselle MARIE DURET.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE, under the Management of Messrs. STEPHENS and CRAVEN.—Benefit of the eminent Tragedian G. V BROOKE, and most positively the last night but one of his engagement, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mr. ROBERT HEIR, and Mrs. ROBERT HEIR (late Miss Fanny Cathcart), First and only night of THE IRISH AMBASSADOR, in which Mr. G. V. BROOKE will appear as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo. THURSDAY, August 14th, THE IRISH AMBASSADOR. Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. To conclude with the HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. G. V. BROOKE; Rolando, Mr. Robert Heir; Juliana, Mrs. Robert Heir. TO-MORROW EVENING, will be produced VIRGINIUS, in which Mr. G. V. Brooke will make his last appearance in Sydney, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heir. Notice.—An early application for boxes and seats should be made to Messrs. Paisey and Fryer, as no more tickets will be issued than the Theatre will comfortably accommodate.

CONCERT HALL, ROYAL HOTEL. — Madame CLARISSE CAILLY'S First Grand Concert, under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Denison, who have kindly consented to honour the performance with their presence,—will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, August 15th, 1856.
M. E. D. BOULANGER, the celebrated pianist, will perform two Solos, and Madame CLARISSE CAILLY will sing—
"Casta Diva" (Norma)
Rode's variations, as sung by Madame Sontag in the Barber of Seville. These variations were first composed for the violin and afterwards arranged for the voice—they exhibit all the most difficult parts of vocalisation.
"Robert le Diable," grand aria (Grace)
"Polacca I Lombardi," with variations, expressly composed for Madame Cailly—Verdi
Brilliant rondo, Maritzek.
Conductor—Mr. GEORGE LODER, Principal Director of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and late Musical Director in America for Jenny Lind, &c., &c. By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield and officers, the Band of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment will be in attendance.
Tickets and seats may be secured on application to Messrs. PAISEY and FRYER.
N.B.—Full particulars on Friday.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' VOCAL MUSIC CLASS.—Mr. CHARLES CHIZLETT begs to announce that a public practice of the class under his tuition at this Institution, will take place on Thursday, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, when an opportunity will be afforded to those who are anxious to study vocal music under Hullah's system, of hearing the progress that has been made in the course of little more than three months' by that class. Some pieces of music by a more advanced class under Mr. Chizlett's direction will also be sung. Members will be admitted free, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

BATTERY POINT, GRAND FETE, THIS EVENING, by Moonlight. Admission 1s. Gates open at half-past 6 o'clock.

BATTERY POINT by Moonlight, THIS EVENING; Grand Musical Fete. Admission 1s. Commence at half-past 7.

BATTERY POINT, the most delightful entertainment ever offered in Sydney, for THIS NIGHT only.

BATTERY POINT, George-street North. Grand Fete, for THIS EVENING. Gates open at half-past 6. Admission 1s.

BATTERY POINT, Grand Fete, THIS EVENING, Thursday, positively for this night only. Admission 1s.

OURANG-OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods, Boa Constrictor, &c., exhibited daily, at No. 30, Hunter-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Gentlemen,—It was my intention to retire from the contest as a candidate for the representation of your County, arising from some of my friends being now absent in the interior, but some influential parties have requested me to continue the canvass, pledging themselves to give me their valuable support. I have therefore consented to do so; hoping that all my friends will attend at my Committee Rooms to lend their aid in securing my election.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN RYAN BRENAN.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.—I have THIS DAY admitted Mr. WILLIAM A. BELL to a share in my business, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of Wickham and Bell. All accounts due by me prior to this date I will settle. All moneys due to same date to be paid to me. THOMAS J. WICKHAM, 4, Jamison-street, Sydney. August 1st.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written authority. No person is authorised to make use of my name in any transaction of business whatever.—DANIEL BULLOCK, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in making arrangements to leave the colony, requests that all claims against him be presented for payment; and respectfully requests that all debts now due be discharged, otherwise they will, with all overdue promissory notes and bills of exchange, be handed over to his attorney for immediate recovery. ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets. July 31st, 1856.

TO PERSONS IN DIFFICULTIES.—Arrangements between debtors and creditors effected privately and promptly. Box, 128, Post Office.

TRANSFERS of PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—Forms of application prepared by Mr. DELOHERY; should be lodged at once.

MAGNIFICENT Building Sites, Darling Point, for SALE by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, THIS DAY, at the City Mart

£1500 TO BE LENT, in sums of £200 and upwards, upon mortgage of City Property, or in the neighbourhood. W. READETT, solicitor, 47, Elizabeth-street North.

MONEY TO LEND, on Freehold City Property, at 8 per cent. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, tuner, selector, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

ELECTORS OF SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Do not pledge yourselves too soon. A really independent man will be in the field before the day of nomination.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION. — Mr. MORRIS will meet the Electors of the South Riding at Botany Road, on THURSDAY, 14th August.

CUMBERLAND SOUTH RIDING ELECTION.—The Central Committee for securing the election of Mr. A. MORRIS will sit daily, from 3 to 5 p.m., at Mr. COWELL'S, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

CUMBERLAND SOUTH RIDING ELECTION.—Mr. MORRIS will meet the Electors of the South Riding at ROSTRON'S, Retreat, Botany-road, THIS EVENING at 7.

CUMBERLAND SOUTH RIDING ELECTION.—Mr. MORRIS will meet the Electors of the South Riding at the following places:—At Liverpool, FRIDAY, at 7, at Armstrong's Hotel; at Campbelltown, SATURDAY, at 7, at Campbell's Hotel.

STEWART FOR THE SOUTH RIDING. — The Central Committee for securing the election of Mr. Stewart meet daily at their Rooms, Emu Inn (Kelly's), George and Bathurst streets, where all communications are to be addressed. C. G. REID, Hon. Sec.

STEWART FOR THE SOUTH RIDING.—Public Meetings of the Electors of the South Riding of Cumberland will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, at the following places, viz.,—Ashfield, the Cottage of Content (Malone's), at 8 o'clock; Enfield, Seal's public-house, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Stewart will attend and address the meetings. C. G. REID, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—Mr. RYAN BRENAN will meet the Electors of the South Riding of Cumberland as follows:—
WAVERLEY.—At Mr. Aitken's Tea Gardens, WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Auley's, Antrim Arms, on THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock.
COOK'S RIVER. — At Brennan's, Union Inn, on FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH RIDING of the COUNTY of CUMBERLAND. NOTICE.—By virtue of a writ, dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1856, under the hand of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the day of nomination for a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the South Riding of the county of Cumberland, vacant by the resignation of R. C. Weekes, Esq., is appointed to be held at Parramatta, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon precisely: and in the event of a poll being demanded, that the said polling will be held at the undermentioned places, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to commence at 9 o'clock a.m., and to terminate at 4 o'clock p.m. of the same day.

Sydney	..	Court-house, Darlinghurst
Parramatta	...	Court-house
Penrith	...	Court-house
Liverpool	...	Court-house
Campbelltown		Court-house
Burwood	...	A booth
Narellan		
Cabramatta	...	A booth
Cook's River		A booth
Appin	...	A room
Waverley	...	A room
Newtown	...	A room
Greenda's		

J. P. DOWNES, Returning Officer for the South Riding of the County of Cumberland.

NAVIGATION OF THE MURRAY.—The undersigned are prepared to take charge of Wool or other produce forwarded to Port Adelaide, either for sale or shipment, and to make liberal advancement on such produce shipped to their agents in London, Messrs. E. J. Wheeler and Co. F. CLARK and SONS, Adelaide.

ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.—The party forming for the Diggings under this head is progressing favourably, adding each day useful members to the number. Two who have been to the above place joined yesterday. One of them, just returned, gives some favourable information. He states that a party comprising the strength and facility of the present one will be able to surmount every difficulty. Terms, £35.—and the following articles, &c., will be provided for the party for three months, namely,—a four-horse team, substantial waterproof tent, cots and bedding, good supply of the best provisions, cook, cooking apparatus, small blacksmith's forge, blasting and quarrying tools, barrel of powder, &c., picks, shovels, crowbars, axes, and saws, all of the best description; long-tom, sluice, cradles, buckets, ropes, blocks, and tackle; also, medical attendance. Apply to WATSON and COMBES, wine and spirit merchants, Royal Hotel Cellars.

A COMPETENT and experienced Overseer of an Agricultural and Cattle Station, wishes for a situation; his Wife could take the management of a Dairy if required. Address H. M., HERALD Office.

A PLASTERER wanted. Apply at the Apple-Tree Hotel, Albion-street, near the Haymarket.

A PARTNER wanted,—a person acquainted with accounts, and who has at command not less than one thousand pounds sterling. The business involves a speculation from which the largest results may be reasonably expected. Address J. C., HERALD Office.

A SITUATION is Required for an intelligent, well-behaved youth, aged 14, that writes well, and has some knowledge of accounts. For address, apply 244, corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth streets.

A GENTLEMAN wishes for an appointment as Tutor. The highest testimonials given. Address OMEGA, HERALD Office.

A JOINER wanted, by A. FITZPATRICK, Balmain.

BELGIAN SHEET ZINC.—Wanted, by the undersigned, 400 Sheets Belgian Zinc, with nails. Apply, and state prices, to LYALL SCOTT and CO.

COLOURED PAPER wanted.—Single or double demy. JOSEPH COOK and CO.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Employment, by a First Hand, by the day or week. Address to F. P., Mr. Thrum, grocer, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.—A respectable party of three, about to proceed to the diggings, require two to complete their number. In order to provide necessaries for three months, each person must command £30. Address, K. M. P., HERALD Office.

MATRIMONY.—A Young Gentleman, aged 23, of no mean appearance, but on the whole rather prepossessing, is desirous of settling himself down in the eyes of the world, by entering into that blissful state commonly designated marriage. The lady he wishes for must be of good birth, amiable in temper, and qualified to grace the society she might hereafter move in more distant climes. Applications addressed to M. M. R., HERALD Office, will meet with immediate attention.

PARTNER.—The Advertiser requires a Young Man of perseverance and thorough business habits in a good-paying well-established drapery business in the best stand in Sydney. A respectable young man ambitious to get on will find this a good opportunity. Good references and a capital not less than £500 required. Address W. T. S., HERALD Office.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY. — Wanted, an efficient Teacher in the Mathematical and English branches. Apply at St. Mary's Abbey.

SPRING CART and HORSE, wanted to PURCHASE. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, blacksmith, Upper William-street.

SYDNEY POUND.—Applications for the office of Poundkeeper, vacant by the death of Mr. John White, will be received at this office up to noon on THURSDAY next, when the applicants are requested to be in attendance. By order of the Bench, ROBERT ORMISTON. Central Police Office, Sydney, 11th August, 1856

THE CLASSICS, &c.—First-class Visiting Tutor. Highest references. Address C. F. A., Post Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a good Foreman immediately, at D. DUNK'S, Paddington.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted some good hands. Apply to L. SACLIER, 264, George-street.

TUITION.—A gentleman, of University education, and capable of teaching the Latin and Greek classics, and the usual branches of a college education, wishes to receive a few pupils, to form a class, or to instruct individually during the evening, after five o'clock. Address M. A., Mr. LARMER'S, chemist, &c., George-street.

TO FIREMEN.—Wanted for the Gunning Steam Flour-mill, 7-horse power, a Fireman; the mill being small and the work of the fireman very light, he will be expected to assist the miller in the general work of the mill. Apply to Mr. CONOLLY, Argyle Steam Flour-mill, Goulburn, or to JAMES BYRNES, Esq., Parramatta. N.B. None but a sober man need apply.

WANTED, a Young Man to carry out meat, in a butcher's shop. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, King-st.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a Gentleman of active habits, who has had colonial experience in the management of stock, to superintend a station in New England; his chief duties will be to attend to the cattle and horses. References required. For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER BARLOW, Bundarrah River, New England.

WANTED, by a respectable party, Washing; well got up; on reasonable terms. Address T.B.E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Gardener and three Garden Labourers. Apply to Mr. W. WILLIAMSON, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany-road.

WANTED a Surveying Cop, Circumferenter, and Theodolite. Send price to Windsor Commercial School.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 42, Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, to Borrow £1800 upon Mortgage of City Property of adequate value. Apply to SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a Labourer. Apply at the Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, Dress and Mantle-making, by the day or week. Y.Z., 5, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Carpenter, to proceed to Wollongong. 63, York-street, T. W. EADY.

WANTED a Family's Washing, at 2s. 6d. per dozen. Apply No. 2, Riley-lane, Woolloomooloo; good references can be given.

WANTED, a Lad that can read and write and make himself generally useful at a butcher's shop. Apply to P. HANCOCK, butcher, 118, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Wheelwright for the country, a few miles from Sydney. Must be a good workman. Apply WERE and PRITCHARD, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Carpenter for the country, a few miles from Sydney. Must be a good workman. Apply to WERE and PRITCHARD, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a General Servant for a family of two; must be able to wash and iron. A Protestant preferred. Apply at 222, Elizabeth-street South, corner of Liverpool-street.

WANTED, by a Lady, lately arrived from England, and a member of the Established Church, a situation as Finishing Governess. She can offer the highest testimonials. Address to C. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED,—a Young Girl, who will make herself useful, may hear of a comfortable home by applying at No. 23, Teemore-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General House Servant, at No. 14, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a Saddle Hand, and a General Hand. Apply to W. L. BOWEN, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person as Needlewoman and to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. NORTON, Elswick, Parramatta Road.

WANTED, a Calculation for the Construction of a Sundial for the latitude of Sydney. Address, M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant in a small family. Apply, 124, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Respectable Young Man as Book-keeper. Apply, J. TAYLOR and CO., Butchers, 15 and 17, Market.

WANTED, an active Lad. Apply at H. W. GOLDRING'S, 205, George-street.

WANTED, a Lad, to look after a horse and gig. Apply CLARK, 180, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply, 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an English Woman as Needlewoman, and to attend to four children. None need apply without they can bring good references. Apply to Mrs. HENRY MORT, Darling Point.

WANTED, for a First-class Private Family Boarding House, a Woman, as professed Cook. Apply to Mrs. CAPPE'S Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, employment by the day. Apply at No. 20, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a House-maid: also a Woman, as Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. WALTER CHURCH, No. 6, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a strong active Lad, to make himself useful. Apply to JOHN M'DONALD, jun., 64, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a Waiter; also a General Servant. Apply Exchange Hotel.

WANTED, a first-rate Straw Bonnet Maker. Mrs. BOWRING, No. 8, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Good Workers for making Children's Sun Bonnets. Mrs. SHARPS, 80, South

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

As chroniclers of passing events, it is apparent that somewhat a greater amount of public attention is now, after the adjournment, naturally directed to scan the senatorial performances of the Legislative Council, than was previously exhibited in the first short session of that integral portion of our New Constiution. I say naturally, because before, during their fortnight's previous sitting, the observation of the colonists was almost wholly absorbed in watching the manifestations of the opinions and wishes of the first body, exclusively representative, brought together in a Legislative Assembly.

The readers of this journal must have continuously observed, how anxiously has been advocated the doctrine of full, but reasonable, respect being accorded to each of the component parts of our Legislature, and it will be remembered by some, perchance, that safety to the State, resulting from the division of power in Legislation, has been strenously maintained, and that, with the best wishes to Mr. NICHOLS himself, his premature and captious expression of indifference as to the stability, or rather the existence of a second Chamber, was at once discussed and reprobated through these columns.

On another occasion, whilst commenting on Administrative Reform, I alluded to the constructive disrespect evinced by the Ministry, when by the resignation of Mr. Alexander Warren's seat in the Executive, they ceased to have for the moment any one of their own body to represent them in the Legislative Council. It was then in vacation, and on Wednesday, the 6th instant, the Inspector-General of Police, Captain Mayne, took his seat under a recently sealed summons to invite him to sit in that branch of the Legislature. As yet however that public officer has not been gazetted a member of the Executive Council, and the fortuitous assertion that he is deputed to represent the responsible ministry of New South Wales, in Legislative Council, appears to be both irregular in form, and anomalous in a constitutional sense. Though that gentleman may be fitted, through his individual talents and his high personal character, for a legislator, nevertheless, as the Chief of Police, he does not hold such a political office in the colony as entitles him to be the mouth-piece of the Government in the Legislative Council, especially if not a member of the Executive Council also. If Captain Mayne, simply as the Inspector-General of Police, assumes the character of a political partizan, he must not be surprised if he were turned out of his office, if a constitutional turning-out of the Donaldson Ministry should occur through the agency of the Parliament of the colony.

There is another public view to be taken of this assumed delegation of Governmental Leadership to the Chief of the Police, namely, that the selection of a functionary so subordinate to the Ministry, for such an important and constitutional duty, is not indicative of that full respect which is due to the dignity of the Legislative Assembly, as established under the Wentworth Constitution. Every iota of indifference exhibited by the responsible Ministry, as to how they can best obtain the support of the members of the Legislative Council, derogates from the respect which the public should otherwise be trained to bestow on that branch of Parliament. It is clear that one of the Executive should lead in the Legislative Council, and as the Crown Law Officers do not superintend Money Bills, it should be either the Attorney or Solicitor-General.

While now reverting to the more peculiar topics proposed to be entertained under the heading of this communication, an anachronism must be excused, if attention be first made to the "Answers," leaving the "Questions" to be second.

The Inspector-General fluently rejected the truth of the imputation, sought to be cast on the magistrates and constables of Deniliquin for their conduct to certain prisoners, by the easiest of all methods, viz., by contradicting each allegation of material import, which had for months circulated, from newspaper to newspaper, in all the Australian colonies. After the last denial, he was sitting down without giving any authority for any one of his contradictions, when he was pertinently asked, by some practical member, from what document he had grounded his reply? His answer was that the statement came from the Bench of Magistrates "at Deniliquin, taken by them from the Chief Constable." That very much qualifies the value of most of the above denials.

Let me now revert, in order of time, to the demand for the above statement, which emanated from the President. Instead of simply putting his question, in the ordinary method of parliamentary catechising, the President made an irregular and elaborate speech. *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.* Thus anticipations expressed in these columns two months ago, when notice of this identical question was given at one of the first meetings of the Legislative Council for the despatch of business, realise themselves.

The gratuitous delay, moreover, occasioned by the voluntary adjournment by the questioner, removes the cogency for an exceptional questioning into an alleged outrage. If it were so highly imperative for a Judge to give such notice in the end of May, relative to the subject's oppression said to have been perpetrated during the preceding February, surely the immediate investigation was the more necessary part. The greater the outrage complained of, the speedier should have been the attempt to redress the matter or to refute the story. And a question put, under such an emergency, upon the first public occasion of meeting, would not then have fallen as coldly in the Legislative Council, as that in reality did on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th of August. It is however most gratifying to find that the President has, against his own inclination and individual opinion, ceded to the better judgment of others the conduct of a multiplicity of his bills already before the Council. The introduction of various Law Reforms, not in preconcerted conformity with the scheme laid down by the Law Officers of the Crown, might aggravate the ills of our present patch-work system of legislation. It would undoubtedly double the work for the Attorney and Solicitor-General in the Assembly, since mature deliberation and discussion must proceed the rejection or extreme modification, of bills so directly emanating from, and authorised by, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Chairman of Committees, on behalf of Sir Alfred Stephen, withdrew the notice for a committee to carry out Law Reforms, and the bills already introduced b the President now lapse to the private, but experienced hands of a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

One of these bills, however, may require a fuller consideration than present space affords, so I must adjourn that to another opportunity.

PHILALETHES.

August 7th.

Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. have requested us to call the attention of warehousemen, drapers, outfitters, country storekeepers, and others to their sale of damaged blankets and sheetings, general drapery goods, and hats, at the rooms, Pitt-street, this day and to-morrow, commencing each day at half-past ten o'clock.—ADV.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

FIRST COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

GALPIN V. LONGFORD.

This was an action for work and labour, &c., to which defendant pleaded a set-off for board and lodging and for money paid on plaintiff's account. The pleadings were voluminous, but the only question was as to which of these conflicting claims should prevail.

Mr. Wise appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Blake and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The parties to this suit were brothers-in-law who had quarrelled, and the evidence was very conflicting, the plaintiff's demand was for certain plasterer's work, &c., to defendant's houses. On the one hand, it was sworn that these charges were fair and reasonable, on the other that they were very exorbitant. But it was also asserted that the work had been done gratuitously in return for various friendly aids which plaintiff and his family had received from the defendant:—the payment of their passage from England, and their accommodation for a time in defendant's house, &c. On the other hand, the extent or those obligations was disputed. It would seem, from the evidence, that neither of the parties had, in the first, contemplated making charges against the other for the services rendered.

His HONOR having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

SECOND COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of four.

SMITH V. MACNAMARA.

This was an action by a charterer against a shipowner for not delivering cargo according to contract.

The trial had not terminated when the Court rose.

CAUSES FOR TO-DAY.

JURY COURT.—Toner v. Johnson, Galvin v. Vincent, Johnson v. Curtis, Gough v. Wallis, Smith and others v. Toogood, Bennett v. Lee.

BANCO COURT.—Smith (trading) &c. v. Macnamara (part heard); Raymond (Curator) v Lindley; Meyer v. Levy; Charlton (the younger) v. Longford; Charlton (the elder) v. Longford; Meyer v. Lawrence.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Clayton, a special meeting was held, and a claim of £140 2s. 6d. was proved.

In the estate of Martha Dunn, a third meeting. One claim, £107 10s. was proved, and the official assignee read his report. No directions were given.

In the estate of Brown and Jackson, a third meeting. The official assignee read his report, from which it appeared that only £45 had been realised. No directions were given.

In the estate of James Miller, a third meeting. The official assignee having read his report, he was directed to proceed to the collection of the outstanding debts; that a statement of insolvent's position with regard to Mr. M. Caffrey, be prepared and laid before counsel, and such subsequent proceedings be instituted as shall be advised.

In the estate of Want and Tempest, an adjourned second meeting, for examination only; further adjourned until Tuesday next.

SURRENDER.

George James, of King-street, importer of boots and shoes. Liabilities, £1913. Assets—value of personal property, £123 10s.; outstanding debts, £56 19s. 6d.: total, £180 9s. 6d. Deficit, £1432 10s. 6d.

IN RE J. NASON.

On the petition of E. A. Pollard, of Sydney, merchant, a rule *nisi* was granted, returnable on the 6th September, requiring Joseph Nason, of Valparaiso, master mariner, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

IN RE W. J. DYER.

On the petition of Alfred Hawley and Joseph B. Holdsworth, of Sydney, a rule *nisi*, returnable on the 13th of September, was granted, requiring William Joseph Dyer, now on a voyage to Otago, to appear and show cause why his estate should not be placed under sequestration for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 14.—Charles Wilms and Co., special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Cornelius Murphy, adjourned examination, 11. *At Maitland*, David Campbell, second, 11. *At Bathurst.*—Walter Short, special, for proof of debts, 11.

Friday, 15.—Michael Shields, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling, Mr. G. Hill, and Mr. Egan.

Ten persons were convicted of, and received the usual sentence for, having been found drunk in the streets.

Thomas Perkins, Mary Ann Green, and Catherine M'Garry, found guilty of having made use of obscene language, were severally sentenced to pay 40s. penalty, or to be imprisoned for one month.

Peter Mitchell, and Esther Pickering, convicted of indecent conduct in a public-house, were each sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned for one month.

John Thomas Neale was brought before the Bench by Detective O'Keefe, having apprehended him by order of Mr. M'Leric, for having had in his possession three stolen cows. The hearing of this case occupied a considerable part of the day, but the facts may be stated in a very few lines. On Tuesday morning, Patrick Clancy, of Ultimo, dairyman, missed from his yard three milch cows; about 1 o'clock in the day, while he was out in search of his cattle, two of the three cows ran into the yard, followed by a man who wished them to take some other road; Mrs. Clancy, under the impression that the cows had been trespassing, and were on their way to the pound, told the man that they were her cows, and asked him not to drive them away, as she would satisfy him for any damage they may have caused. She received a reply to the effect that the cows had committed no trespass, but that they had just been purchased at Neale's slaughter-house. The purchaser went with Mrs. Clancy to the slaughter-house—and there she found her other cow. Mr. Neale was not there, but the person in charge, of whom the cows had been bought, said that they were brought in with other cattle from the paddock early in the morning, and a mistake must have occurred some how. Mr. Neale was not there; the overseer however returned the money which had been paid to him for the cows, and Mr. Neale's brother drove the other cow home to Clancy's. The thing became known to the police, and Mr. Neale was apprehended for having in his possession cattle knowing them to have been stolen. Patrick Clancy would not undertake to swear that the cows did not stray from his yard. James Taylor and Samuel Neale deposed that, before daylight on Monday morning, they went to Mr. Neale's paddock at Grose Farm and drafted off 19 head of cattle—some cows and some bullocks—and drove them to the slaughter-house in Sussex-street; they picked up none on the road. Robert Walpole, overseer of Neale's slaughter-house, deposed that, on Monday morning, he found 19 head of cattle in the stock yard, eight or nine of which were cows; when Mr. T. Neale came down he told him there were several cows among the cattle, and asked if he should sell any of them; Neale said he might as well if opportunity offered; Neale did not look at the cattle; about noon a man came to the slaughter-house, asking if there were any milch cows for sale; the cows were shown to him and he selected two, for which he paid £7 10s.; before Mr. Neale again visited the slaughter-house, the purchaser returned to say that the cows had been claimed, and a woman he brought with him claimed another also as hers; he (Walpole) said that there must have been some mistake, but as the parties were not there who brought in the cattle from the paddock, he could not explain it, returned the money he had received, and caused the other cow to be driven to the claimant's place at Ultimo. The charge was dismissed. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Shuttleworth, and the defence by Mr. Cory.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and M. H. C. Burnell, J.P.

James Hollans, convicted of absence from his ship without leave, was sent to gaol for one week, and for biting the constable who arrested him, was sent to gaol for two months.

Mary Murphy pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a few pounds of beef, and was sent to gaol for one month.

John Dixon, seaman belonging to the Commodore Perry, convicted of desertion, was sent to gaol for one month.

John Sewell, seaman belonging to the Canopus, convicted of the like offence, was also sent to gaol for one month.

The remainder of the day was occupied in revising the electoral list for Gipps Ward.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir W. Denison.

Downing-street, 3rd May, 1856.

SIR,—I have received your despatch No. 182, of the 19th November last, forwarding a series of resolutions, which had been adopted by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, expressive of their sense of the justice of the war in which the Allied Forces have been engaged with Russia,—of their pride in the loyalty, valour, and fortitude displayed by their countrymen during the war, and of their sympathy in the loss which Great Britain has sustained throughout the struggle; and further expressing their gratification at the increasing cordiality between her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French.

I have laid that despatch, and the accompanying resolutions, before the Queen, who was pleased to receive them very graciously, and to command me to express, through you, to the Council, her sense of the loyalty and of the cordial feeling which these resolutions so strongly exhibit.

I have, &c.,
H. LABOUCHERE.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the building of the University of Sydney. (17th Vic., c. 28.)

RECEIPTS.

Received from Government, during 1854 and 1855, for the building of the University of Sydney, at £10,000 per annum		£20,000	0 0
Balance due to the University		500	0 0
		£20,500	0 0

EXPENDITURE.

1854, October.—Paid Holmes and Coney for digging out foundation, at 1s. 9d. per yard, and laying first masonry work, at 3s. 3d. per cubic foot, as per contract and receipts		£2,327	8 7
1855, March 9th.—Paid Donovan in full of contract for masonry work of the Great Hall, 21 feet from the ground, per receipts		7,363	9 0
December 31.—Paid Elphinstone on account of contract for carrying up compartment between the Great Hall and Tower, inclusive, 21 feet, as per receipts	4,200 0 0		
Paid Holmes on account of contract for carrying up the compartment between the Great Tower and east end, 21 feet	3,780 0 0		
		7,980	0 0
Paid Mr. Blacket, architect, on account of commission		650	0 0
Paid for carpentering, carving, timber, and also for cartage and labour, not included in the above contract ...		1,711	1 4
Balance in hand of the architect 31st December, 1855		468	4 1
		£20,500	0 0

JAMES E. GRAHAM, Accountant.

Laid before the Senate of the University on the 2nd July, 1856.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

REPORT FROM SENIOR COMMISSIONER JOHNSON ON THE WESTERN GOLD-FIELDS.

Gold Commissioner's Office,
Sofala, 28th July, 1856.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions, I have the honour to make my quarterly report, on the state and prospect of the gold-fields in the Western District.

I have delayed doing so until I had an opportunity of visiting the Stoney and Louisa Creek Gold Fields, which are at present attracting so much attention, and as before going thither, I had to complete the issue of licenses in the district more immediately under my charge, I have only now returned from their inspection.

LOUISA CREEK.—In consequence of the admission of the public into the claims of the Great Nugget Vein Company at this place, a great rush was made to it at the commencement of this month, and at the present time I should imagine that there are at least 2000 souls (of whom 1400 to 1500 are miners) assembled there:—every day there are fresh arrivals, principally, however, from the neighbouring gold-fields. Undoubtedly a large quantity of gold has been obtained, and some few parties have done exceedingly well, but taking into account the number of persons at work, I do not consider that the total yield is more than would be obtained by the same number of persons on the chief of the older gold-fields. I made a great many personal enquiries, and the majority of the answers were not satisfactory, and whether it is from the miners retaining the gold in their own hands, or from an absence of purchasers, the amount sent by Escort has decreased.

The digging is almost entirely confined to the Company's claims, the richest portions of which have been previously worked. There is, however, an immense extent of precisely similar country extending in every direction, so that I have little doubt that as soon as the present limited area is exhausted, that fresh ground will be discovered. I am afraid, however, that, during the summer season, the supply of water will fall short.

Mr. Sub-Commissioner Cloete is now stationed there, performing also the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Avisford. In consequence of the kindness of Mr. Spence, the manager of the Colonial Gold Company, in allowing the police the use of the company's buildings, I have been enabled to detach a corporal and three men from the Avisford station, without incurring any expense, beyond the erection of a lock-up.

STONEY CREEK.—These diggings are situated on a narrow strip of table land, running parallel with the Macquarie River, and dividing the watershed of the Muckerawa and other creeks to that river, from that of the Stoney Creek and others to the Bell River. They are at present chiefly confined to a small portion of surface ground, from 18 inches to 4 feet in depth, which has proved exceedingly rich, and to a narrow gulley, called the "Golden Gulley." The day previous to my being on the ground a "nugget" was taken from the piece of surfacing ground weighing 136 ounces, perfectly pure, as also, at the same time, two of 16 and 18 ounces respectively. I saw also a good many "nuggetts" in the hands of the miners. One party was averaging £40 per diem, and another, composed of six, informed me that they were getting "middling wages," which on pushing my enquiry, I found to be four ounces a day. Of those working the majority appeared to be satisfied, and several old Turon miners expressed to me a high opinion of the prospects of the gold-field, the only apprehension appearing to be the probable failure of water, although at the present time there is abundance. I have always been of opinion, that in this direction the most extensive of all our gold-fields will yet be developed; in every one of the numerous gullies leading into the Macquarie and Bell Rivers gold has been discovered, and the whole tract of country towards Ophir and Orange presents great indications of being auriferous.

At the time of my visit I calculated that there were upwards of a 1000 souls there, of whom 700 to 800 were diggers; a great number of these were wandering about, in an undecided state, and there were a great number of persons merely visitors.

Mr. A. G. C. Maclean will, for the present, remove from Tambaroora to Burrendong, a distance of twelve miles from Stoney Creek, where there are stables and other conveniencies for the police. To reinforce the two men previously stationed there, I have detached the corporal from Ophir, and two men from Tambaroora, and I further propose, as soon as practicable, to place two men on the ground, and to erect a lock-up there; in the meantime the police from Burrendong will constantly patrol the diggings.

MEROO.—The majority of the miners in this district have gone to Louisa or Stoney Creek, but I have no doubt that a large number of them will return to this field, which is very extensive, and by no means exhausted; in fact, during the summer season the miners will be driven back from Louisa Creek, through a want of water. By the removal of police from here, there will only be left a serjeant and two men.

TURON.—There has likewise been a large migration of miners from this district; I do not consider that there are more than four hundred diggers at present remaining. Notwithstanding this, the residents in the township of Sofala continue improving their houses, and there exists a confident feeling of a speedy reaction in favour of the Turon—already the miners are returning from the new places. Although no large yields may have been lately discovered, yet it is, I believe, the most steady and certain of all the gold fields, and one at which fair wages can always be obtained. There is still a great extent of ground untouched, particularly miles of the bed of the river, which, though difficult to work, has always proved exceedingly rich.

About 150 Chinese arrived here during this month, and have apparently determined upon remaining; they are a patient industrious race, who do well where Europeans cannot.

TAMBAROORA.—As at the Meroo, the principal part of the population has left for the new fields, and for some months I anticipate that little will be done here. By the removals to Burrendong, the police remaining here will only amount to three.

OPHIR is almost entirely deserted. I have left only one trooper there, to protect the police buildings and the few diggers still working there. The other minor gold-fields have been wholly abandoned.

There was a deficiency of 412 licenses in the last month of the past quarter—about the exact number of men employed by the Colonial Gold Company during that month, to test their claims at Louisa Creek, and the royalty received from whom did not make up the deficiency;—on the whole quarter, compared with the previous one, the decrease in the revenue is, however, only £39 7s., which, I anticipate, will be more than made up for during the present.

Finally, I think that there is a great reason for hope in the future prospects of the gold-fields in the western districts; for, should even the places lately discovered not prove so extensive as may reasonably be expected, yet the addition of so many to the mining population, and the traversing by so many experienced miners over so great an extent of country, will, in all probability, lead to some further important discoveries.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Senior Assistant Commissioner for the Western Gold Districts.

The honorable the Colonial Secretary.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

THE annual public meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (Parramatta Circuit) took place on Monday evening last, at the Chapel in Macquarie-street, Parramatta. Although the weather was somewhat unfavourable, the attendance was tolerably numerous, and comprised a large proportion of ladies.

Mr. JAMES BYRNES occupied the chair, and, after the proceedings had been opened with singing and prayer, he explained the object for which the meeting had been called. He had been unexpectedly placed in this responsible position, and was therefore unprepared to evince that thorough acquaintance with the subject which was usually considered indicative of sympathy with the object. He assured them, however, that no one felt a deeper interest in the great work of human redemption than he did, and although he sympathised most sincerely with those who went forth to preach Christ crucified to a ruined world, yet he could not but admit that his business avocations had prevented him from devoting that attention to the subject which might be expected from the chairman of a meeting like this. He was glad to perceive however that any deficiencies on his part would be amply compensated by the superior knowledge, experience, and ability of those gentlemen on the platform, by whom he was surrounded. The audience, he had no doubt, would listen with interest to their recitals of the progress which Christianity had made, and was still making, both in the civilised and in the heathen nations of the world. They ought never to forget that the Gospel was destined, by divine decree, to circulate in every land, and that all people and tongues must, sooner or later, acknowledge its glorious truths. With this prospect before them, it was obviously the duty of every true Christian to do all in his power, both physically and morally, to promote that great work which had for its object the evangelisation of the world. In accomplishing this, he hoped they were all willing agents, and that they would manifest their willingness by a corresponding liberality in making provision for sending missionaries to the numerous islands in the Pacific. This was the great purpose for which they were assembled, and as an encouragement for them to persevere, he might mention what appeared to him to be a very gladdening fact, that hitherto this colony had exceeded all the others in the Australasian group, in the amount of money raised for the prosecution of missionary enterprise among the islands of the Pacific. (Applause.) Not even Victoria, with all her gold and boasted opulence, could equal this colony in the amount of contributions devoted to missionary purposes. But he hoped that when they heard of the vast amount of work yet to be performed, they would, instead of relaxing their efforts, address themselves to the task with renewed vigour, and induce both young and old to contribute liberally towards its accomplishment. He would now call upon the Secretary, the Rev. William Curnow, to read the report.

This report was the same as the one read at the annual meeting held in Sydney, and published next morning in the *Herald*.

The CHAIRMAN here stated that the amount of subscriptions raised in Parramatta during the past year was £135 12s. 9d., and in the various towns and districts included in the circuit £247 8s. 9d.

The Rev. J. G. MILLARD moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That the report now read be received; and that this meeting considers that the success which continues to attend the Wesleyan and other Evangelical Missionary Societies, calls for gratitude to Almighty God, without whose sanction and blessing the wisest arrangements and the most zealous endeavours would be altogether vain." After apologising for his want of ability to interest the meeting in the manner he would like, the reverend gentleman proceeded to say that the resolution was of such a broad and thoroughly unexceptionable nature, that no truly Christian person could commit himself by speaking to it. They no doubt all rejoiced to learn from the report that the missionaries in the South Seas had been placed more immediately under the supervision of the Australasian Conference, and that since this event took place their work had progressed with increased rapidity. (Applause.) At all events, to use a commercial phrase, this change had not proved a "losing game," and if on former occasions they had experienced abundant cause to be thankful for the success of their missions, he thought they might well regard the present occasion as one calling for the expression of joyful joy, for certainly never before had the cause of Christianity among the heathen of the South Seas reached so high a point of prosperity. There was a time when doubt and darkness overshadowed their exertions, but, thanks to the Almighty, that dismalness and apparent discouragement had passed away, and in their room was visible a beautiful and gradually increasing radiance gathering over the whole missionary sky. (Applause.) The report, the adoption of which he was called upon to move, enjoined upon them to offer gratitude to God for the abundant success which attended their mission in the South Sea Islands, and especially in Feejee. He had been at the latter islands in the capacity of a missionary, and it afforded him extreme pleasure to find that these lovely gems of the Pacific were entirely, though gradually, being brought under the influence of the blessed Gospel. When he visited them, the inhabitants, though physically a fine race of people, were most debased, were addicted to all sorts of fiendish and abominable practices. Their ovens on festive occasions were filled with the bodies of human beings, and their ordinary habits were distinguished by the grossest cruelties and obscenities. This was about six years ago, and mark the change that has taken place in the interval. In those islands where the missionaries had laboured, the disgusting practices alluded to had given way before the influence of the Gospel, and he believed that now there was not a single heathen temple to be seen; whilst every heathen priest had been converted, and many of them made available as auxiliaries in the cause of Christ. (Hear, hear.) In these islands alone as many as 20,000 Pagans had, during the past year, placed themselves under their instruction. This was a most cheering fact, and one which ought to stimulate every true friend of Christianity to renewed and more extended exertion during the ensuing year. If there was one feature in the revolution which he admired more than another, it was its thorough catholicity—its expression of good will towards the evangelical missions of other denominations, and the desire which it evinced to share the credit of conversion with all who might choose to engage in the good work. Although we may have different names and different modes of worshipping the Creator, still the great object of all was the same; and, therefore, he contended that it was the duty as well as the glory of all truly Christian people to unite in the prosecution of an enterprise so important and so gigantic as this. Entertaining this feeling, he could not but feel pleasure in finding himself associated on this occasion with their friend, the Rev. Mr. Coutts, of the Established Church of Scotland, and an influential clergyman of the Church of England. (Applause.) He desired to impress upon them, before concluding, that, although they had been eminently successful in many of the islands, yet that was no reason why they should relax their efforts; that there were still many hundreds of human beings in those islands who had never heard the Gospel preached; that it was their duty, in obedience to the command of Christ, to disseminate Christianity throughout all nations; and he was persuaded that, if they adhered to this principle, soon the celestial glories of China and Japan would be thrown open to them, and the whole continental, as well as island world, would yet fall before their instrumentality. (Applause.)

The Rev. JAMES COUTTS seconded the motion in a few observations, pointing out that, as he had never been engaged in missionary labours among the heathen, he stood at a disadvantage with his rev. brother who had moved the resolution, seeing that it was out of his power to entertain them by any recital of details connected with the spread of Christianity among the Islands. However, the resolution was one which did not require argument, and if it gentlemen had been admirably exhausted by the gentleman who preceded him. He was sure that every one present must have heard with joy the account given in the report of the success which had attended missionary operations in the South Sea Islands, especially in Feejee. The effect produced was wonderful indeed, and ought to make us truly grateful to the Almighty who had so abundantly blessed our exertions with regard to the resolution which he was called upon to second. He could assure the meeting that no one rejoiced more cordially in its catholicity than he did. It showed that the Wesleyan Church was not jealous of the missionary efforts made by other Evangelical bodies—that, in fact, they were perfectly willing to unite with all good Christians in promoting the one great object namely, the conversion of the heathen. He was glad to find from the report, that there was spreading, in the circuit of Parramatta, a spirit of liberality and Christian philanthropy which was not known when he took up his residence in the town. He attributed this result to a variety of causes; among others, the establishment of a Branch Bible Society, and the general co-operation of Christian bodies for the promotion of one common Christianity.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. H. H. GARR moved the next resolution, viz.: "That this meeting, deeply deploring the intellectual, moral, and spiritual degradation of the Heathen world, and being fully convinced of the perfect adaptation of Divine truth to meet the wants of mankind, pledges itself to renewed exertions, in order to send the Gospel to every creature." Whilst reflecting on the remarks of previous speakers, he had been led incidentally to take a glance at the enormous task which lay before them, and to ask how it was possible to Christianise the whole world, with its millions of beings who had never heard the gospel preached, and who communicated their thoughts through an infinite variety of tongues and dialects. But when he remembered the words of Scripture that "the gospel must prevail," and the vast number of languages into which the Scriptures had already been rendered, together with the thousands of human beings belonging to every race and tongue, who had long since yielded to missionary agency, he could not but feel confident of the future, and it was therefore with extreme pleasure that he desired to impress upon them the ultimate success of their labours. He then proceeded to exhort upon the assembly the necessity of increased liberality, reminding them that of the 900,000,000 of souls who inhabited the world, only 300,000,000 professed the Christian religion, and of these there could be no doubt that a very large proportion were merely nominal Christians. He also pointed out that there was urgent necessity for increased labourers in these fields already occupied, if it were only to maintain the ground already gained, remarking that it would be a source of great disappointment when the John Wesley arrived at the Feegees with only one missionary on board.

The Rev. J. EGGLESTON seconded the motion, adverting in much the same manner as previous speakers, to the success which had attended the Wesleyan missions in New Zealand, the Feegees, and other islands of the Pacific, urging this fact as an encouragement for renewed exertion. As a proof that additional labourers were required, he observed that at the Feegees there were only two missionaries to take charge of 2000 members of the Church. The consequence was, that this small band must either perish from over-work and anxiety, or the cause of Christ must retrograde. He concluded by recommending increased liberality as the only means of providing the necessary assistance. Last year nearly £3000 had been collected by the young, and it appeared to him that if the same machinery were adopted, a much larger amount might be collected during the next.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. MILLS, a local preacher, moved the next resolution, as follows:—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to those gentlemen who formed the committee during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be appointed for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Byrnes, Golledge, F. Oakes, Pass, White, Sparke, Mills, Purchase, Hargrave, Miller, Whiting, Sainty, Coulter; Iier. T. Adams, treasurer, and Rev. W. Curnow, secretary.

The Rev. T. ADAMS seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

The meeting concluded as it began, with singing and prayer.

We are requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to call the particular attention of the trade to their extensive sale of very superior clothing, superfine black broadcloths, doeskins, tweeds, Scotch twill, regatta, and white shirts, stays, hosiery, real Paris kid gloves, &c., this day, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 10 o'clock precisely. For particulars see advertisement.—ADV.

COUNTRY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

BY PETER 'POSSUM.

AUGUST 4TH, 1856.—Any one who has looked into a Cambridge edition of a Greek play must have marvelled at the vast amount of double-columned small-print Latin comment on a single line of sprawling, staring text. Note-writing becomes a habit—a tremendous yarn may be spun by the initiated from the scantiest handful of hemp. But when he has no hemp whatever, the adroitest of twisters would be puzzled to twine his twist. Being almost in this predicament myself, I, who by no means pretend to skill in making much of little, twiddle my brains somewhat hopelessly over their scanty strands. With an English mail due, and our local Parliament just about to meet, "passing events" are pretty much at what is called the "dead level" in mechanics—dull as theatricals just before Easter. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*—hang it though, that's a fib! I *have* made something—a dozen lines or thereabouts—out of nothing already, and, encouraged by my success, I'll go on. If there's nothing great to comment on, I'll try my hand on little things; as the naturalist now shoots birds, and anon impaleth beetles.

I don't know in what sense the "Poor Scribe," who, so far as I can guess at his purpose, has of late been endeavouring to extinguish the early closing movement, intended his adjective of humble self-depreciation to be taken, but he certainly *is* a "poor scribe"—a very poor scribe, indeed. Had he regarded his qualifying as a disqualifying epithet, as a reason why he shouldn't write at all on a subject on which he could only write so wretchedly, I think he would have shown more sense; at all events, he would not have perpetrated the nonsense with which he has recently mystified the readers—both outside and inside the office, I should say—of the *Herald*. To put, I can't call them his *sentences*, since most of them convey not the slightest vestige of *sententia*—his periods, then, into passable and parsable English, would be a cruel imposition for the cleverest and naughtiest of "kept-in schoolboys; and, judging from the specimens of meaning that do occasionally clumsily flounder up through his watery verbiage, like porpoises, and as speedily disappear with a splash of would-be eloquence, I am of opinion that the logic brought to light by this re-casting would be so infinitessimal as scarcely to repay the labour.

I most sincerely advise the "Poor Scribe" to join the association he *seems* (as I hinted before, I am not quite certain on this point, the "Poor Scribe" handling his pen very much after the fashion in which Mr. Winkle used his gun) to wish to assail. The sooner *he* "shuts up" the better!

Having been, as all my friends can testify, a teetotaller now for many years, I naturally take a deep interest in the Windsor "man's" eloquent denunciation of the degrading habit of taking wine at dinner. He asserts that this abominable practice is one of the most prolific sources of drunkenness. So self-evident a proposition hardly required enunciation. Are we not all of us aware, from sad experience, that ninety-nine hundredths of our acquaintance—such, I believe, is the melancholy proportion of prandial winebibbers—are beastly sots? Is not *delirium tremens*, in the middle and upper classes, the prevailing epidemic? Yes, the dinner—decanter is the *fons et origo mali*—sherry is liquid sin; port, purple poison and pollution. How can I be sufficiently grateful for my wine merchant's providential grumpiness in long ago refusing to give me further credit! Since that happy time the treacherous juice of the grape has never gleamed, with courtesan-like blush, upon my board. Grasping the handle of the jug, I courteously enquire: "Miss Smith, may I have the pleasure of a mug of toast-and-water with you?" and, blandly smiling, we imbibe the farinaceous beverage. If anything stronger be required for public festivals, why shouldn't toasts, according to the Windsor "Man's" suggestion, be drunk in tea? One word only need be altered in the preparatory formula: "Gentlemen, are you all *sugared*?"—an extra lump—as characteristic, in its spotless sparkle and luscious sweetness—being added when we drink "The Ladies." How far more social than our present system! Banish all vinous glees, my friends—all poetic reminiscences of Falernian and Sack. Let Mr. Marsh, as a composer of appropriate aqueous name, set "Life's a kettle" instantly to music, in the key of T dominant, to be sung by revellers carousing over Congou and Bohea. Feeling as I do how greatly the good cause of temperance must be benefitted by arguments that the most prejudiced will admit to be entirely free from extravagance, founded on indubitable, universally acknowledged facts, and therefore irrefragable; I make no apology for merely echoing, in truth, the Windsor words of wisdom.

The childish mind, like the childish body, has its peculiar periodical diseases. Matrimonial-advertising appears to be the mental analogue of measles. It has broken out again. I see swains are requested to meet damsels at the Domain Gates, "with one green leaf"—apposite emblem—in their button-holes. "Alphonso" entreats "Florence" to give a "more distinct address," in order that he may the more distinctly pay his addresses to the hitherto "Invisible Lady." "Matilda" commercially informs unsuccessful applicants for the post of husband, that "the vacancy is at present satisfactorily filled by a German gentleman." The most recent, and the rankest piece of this kind of rubbish, however, is Leander's "Wanted a Wife." He states, for the public benefit, that—like another speshe has seen the world, but that through natural diffidence and the misfortune of not having mingled much in general society, he had not been able to screw up his courage to the proposing point, and, therefore—condescending youth—is open to any eligible offer from the maids of New South Wales. His grammar being about equal to his sense, an offer of a copy of Lindley Murray would be a very "eligible" one to make him, and I hope that every young lady who possesses a tattered copy of that scholastic classic will act upon my hint, and forward him the volume by post, forgetting to pay the postage. Such puppies, whether in fun or earnest, deserve to be well punished. As though, forsooth, our lovely lasses were so hard up for husbands that they would be ready to jump down the throat of a fellow who confesses himself a dummy, and has written himself down a dunce. A very pretty *Dill dill, dill*, to address to the darling ducks! A constrained swim across the Tank stream, by way of Hellespont, would do Mr. "Leander" a marvellous deal of good. He'd have to be his own hero, I'm thinking. "Fashionless gawks," shy spooneys, too bashful to ask for such gems of girls as we boast in this part of the world, may whistle for the jewels, if they won't propose; and such a ninny as Leander wouldn't stand any great chance, even if he did. Goddesses won't bless before they are worshipped; and, very properly, want *men* for worshippers.

[*Private and confidential—to the masculine reader astounded by my newborn gallantry.*—I have written the above to mitigate the wrath of certain irate damsels, who, offended by some recent strictures of mine on the "native lasses," have directed their respective admirers to administer to me, by way of specific, I suppose, for the laxity of my tone on matters feminine, the somewhat disagreeable tonic of bark—with a stick inside: directions, however, which—I must do those enamoured gentlemen, the justice to state—they have not, hitherto, obeyed.]

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A CORONER'S INQUEST took place on the 26th ultimo, at Kurrajong, on the body of one John Stanford, aged 26, a farmer, there lying dead. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased met his death in consequence of a gunshot wound accidentally received, and a verdict was recorded accordingly.

POLICE OFFICE, SATURDAY.—Thomas Jones and Robert Wight appeared severally upon summonses charged with having trespassed without lawful excuse on the enclosed lands of Patrick Cunneen. Mr. Coley appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Walker for the defendant. From the evidence adduced

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Letters Patent, appointing Joseph Docker, Esquire, to be a member of the Council, were produced, and Mr. Docker, having taken the oath, and subscribed the roll, took his seat as a member.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said: With the permission of the House, and in pursuance of an intimation conveyed to the House by him on a former day, he would now proceed to state the circumstances under which, and the motives with which he had become President of that Council; and if the House would so far permit him to trespass on its indulgence, he would also state the considerations under which he had accepted a seat as a member of that House. He was not prepared to admit that the two questions were involved in one another; but whether they were or not, he was persuaded that the House would afford him its indulgence whilst he offered some few explanations, even though these were personal to himself, upon this matter also. It was obvious that if he were wrong in accepting the position of a member of that House, than that he could not be held blameless for accepting the office of President; though it did not follow that, though he might be justified, upon being called on, in accepting a seat as member of that House, that he was clearly entitled to accept the position of President also, because the latter office was held during the pleasure of the Governor; though not expressly declared to be so in set terms in the Act, yet such was the case; he might be removed at the pleasure of the Governor,—whilst, as hon. members knew, a member of that House held his seat for the term of five years, and there had been no provision made under which he could be removed; nor had it been contemplated that any such power should exist. If the House would permit him, he would now make the statement, and he would commence by saying why it was that he now offered his explanation, and what particular matter it had been that had given rise to it. It would be remembered that on a recent day a statement had been made by a member of that House, the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomson, relative to the circumstances which had led to his retiring from the position which he had held so long at the head of the Government, which at that time administered the affairs of the colony. At the close of his address, that hon. member had read a letter which he had received from his Excellency the Governor-General, offering him the position in that House which he (the Chief Justice) then occupied. The hon. member also read the reply that he had made to that letter, but at the moment of his address he (the Chief Justice) was engaged in writing a letter to two hon. members of that House, on matters that were exceedingly pressing; consequently he lost the words and tenor of the reply. He would not, however, say that even though he had heard it, he would have been prepared at the time to have offered the explanation he now gave. He did not think he should have desired to have done so, or that it would have been becoming in him. But even if he were wrong, and that it would have been ever so desirable, it had not been in his power to do so, as he never heard the reply read by the hon. member. The House would observe that this reply was but very brief, consisting of only four sentences, and that it might therefore easily have passed unnoticed. The passage which conveyed the opinion that now called forth this explanation from him was the following. The hon. member says:—"I have always considered it more or less as one of a political character, and liable to be vacated on the retirement of the Ministry under whose recommendation it has been conferred; and, as I have already refused to accept of any office in connection with the new administration, I could not now consistently consent to depart from that resolution." It is thus obvious that a distinct opinion was expressed that the office of President was one of a political character. Now, had an opinion of the kind been expressed by a younger and less known member of the community, or by a gentleman of less experience in public offices and business than his honoured friend; had they been expressed by a gentleman less respected by the community, or whose standing in society was such as not fairly to entitle his opinions to any great amount of respect, he would not go so far as to say that, had such an opinion fallen from other and less honoured lips, he should have thought it necessary to offer the present explanation; and he hoped that hon. members would not suppose that he arrogated too much to himself when he said that on such an occasion he should feel only what was due to himself, and to his standing and position, not to offer any explanation of his acts or motives, merely because he happened to be called upon to do so by any person. But the call was different when an opinion was offered by a gentleman of such distinction in public life—one so well known and respected, of the age and amount of ability of his honoured friend, for all these tended to give that hon. member an authority which he (the C. J.) had neither the disposition nor the right to pass by. As a matter of respect, then, to that hon. member, to himself, and to that House, as well as to the country at large, he had conceived himself called upon to offer some explanation of his reason for accepting the office he had done. He would explain how it was that he could not have proceeded earlier with the matter than he had done. He had mentioned that he had not heard the reply, in which the paragraph was contained, read in the House; and it was not, therefore, until the following day, Saturday, that he saw it in the newspaper; and then, being busily engaged all day in Court, it had not been until evening that he read it. The next day was Sunday, and of course nothing could be done; and on Monday, he had taken into consideration the course that he ought to pursue in the matter, but the House had then adjourned, and no explanation could be given there; so, as a first step, he had written a letter to his Excellency the Governor-General on the subject, dated the 10th June, to which he had received a reply dated the following day, the 11th June. On the day following the meeting of the Council, he had asked the leave of the House to offer this explanation which sprang, as he begged to assure them, solely from the circumstances he had stated. The communications he referred to were as follow:—

Hyde Park, 10th June, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,—The publication by Mr. Deas Thomson to the colony, through the Legislative Council, of his opinion avowed to you,—and not, it seems, repudiated,—that the office of President is a political one (not merely dependent upon, but naturally, and in the ordinary course of things co-existent only with, the Ministry of the day or hour), has placed me in a position of considerable embarrassment.

If I had supposed, or if I supposed now, that the office was of the character, or its tenure of the kind, thus attributed to it, I assuredly should never have accepted—nor should another moment retain—the undesirable honour. I accepted the office, because, after reflection and consultation with others, I thought that I might thereby promote high public objects, without in the most remote manner identifying myself with any ministry whatever.

Although fully conceding that your Excellency might naturally—and wisely—act in harmony with your Executive Council on the question of the nomination, and also of the removal, of the President, I nevertheless regarded the appointment as peculiarly that of the *Governor*,—and, therefore, by no means one connected with political parties, or the ascendancy of any set of men, in or out of office.

May I beg the favour of your saying, whether such was your own understanding; and, so far as you know or believe, that also of the present Cabinet? And may I,—considering the importance which may be attached to Mr. Thomson's declared opinion, and the ignorance which prevails as to your own views on the question,—be permitted to lay this present note, and your reply (with, if thought desirable, my letter accepting the office), before the Legislative Council? It appears to me, that I ought to take some step, for setting myself right with the country,—on a point concerning which so much misapprehension is likely to exist.

I am, very truly yours,
(Signed) ALFRED STEPHEN.

His Excellency the Governor-General.

Government House, 11th June, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR ALFRED,—It is hardly necessary for me to say that my opinion as to the position of the President of the Council is altogether at variance with that of Mr. Deas Thomson. Had I contemplated the office as being, in any sense of the term, a political one, I should never have thought of offering it to you, or to any one holding a judicial appointment.

I can of course have no objection to allow you to make any use of this letter which you may think proper.

Believe me, yours very truly,
(Signed) W. DENIS ON.

Sir Alfred Stephen, C. J.

As far, therefore, as the opinions of his Excellency went, and as the views entertained by him (the C. J.) at that time were concerned, it would be seen that he had acted in perfect correctness. This, however, was not all that he had to say upon the question, for where he vouchsafed to give an explanation it must be satisfactory and complete. He had then accepted an office that was determinable by the Governor at any time without any expression of opinion as to the cause or motive which led to the supercession. Further he would say that he was of opinion that the Governor would act judiciously were he to exercise this power he possessed in conformity with the views and wishes of the Ministry in power for the time being. For instance, if the Ministry in office were to deem it desirable that there should be another person than himself (the Chief Justice) to fill the office of President of that Council, then the Governor would act judiciously in removing the then President at their request. He would avow distinctly that it would be undesirable to retain in the office of President any person against the wishes of the Executive. Thus, then, there was another step gained, first, that the President held office only during the pleasure of the Governor; next, that the Governor might very properly be put in motion with regard to the dismissal of the President by the Ministry in power for the time being. Then came the question whether such a tenure of office constituted a political office. He would now read to them the clauses of the Act with reference to the appointment of the President of that Council. By section 2 of the Act, the Queen appointed, by the advice of the Executive Council, gentlemen to be members of that House, and the instrument appointing them was issued by the Governor under the advice of the Executive Council; but by section 4 the Governor had the power to declare any member of the House to be the President, or to remove him, or to appoint another in his stead. It was obvious then, and to a lawyer the distinction was too clear to be mistaken, that it was intended that the Governor alone should have the power of appointing the President of the Council; and though this did not affect materially the question at issue, the appointment to the office was held direct from the representative of the Queen, and not, as in the case of members, from the Governor and Executive Council. He was but too often in the habit of using terms that might be mistaken in their meaning by those to whom they were applied; and as he was most desirous that there should be no mistake in the apprehension of those to whom some terms were to be applied, he would state what were his notions of the meaning of some few words that he should have to use. First with regard to a "political office." What, he would ask, was a political office, and what idea did it convey? To his mind it meant one that was either directly or indirectly connected with the Government of the day; one that bound the holder to support that Government—and as a consequence, to take part against its opponents. He did not offer this as an accurate solution of the term, but he apprehended that such a meaning would be sufficient to convey a clear and distinct idea to the mind of any man of ordinary intelligence. Again, by 'political position,' he understood one that induces in the natural course of things a participation in political contests; or a siding with some particular section or party, in political warfare. If then they would consider these words, they would see that these terms conveyed a correct and clear idea to his mind. If, then, a judge were to accept an office, his appointment to which would induce a participation in political contests, or a siding with a section or party in political warfare, he would be degrading his office and violating his duties, but he would be placing himself in such situation as that not only should he be removed from the position he had so assumed, but in the face of those who entertained such an idea as that it was possible, he should say that such a judge should no longer retain his seat upon the bench. He had said, nevertheless, that the President of that Council might be removed on political grounds, and that the Governor was not called upon to say wherefore, any further than that. But what were political grounds? He took them to be such as were opposed to personal or moral grounds; reasons of expediency as affecting the interests of the State, or of a particular Government or party in the State. Did it then follow that any person taking part in politics must of necessity become a political partizan. "Politics," he considered, to be the science which related to the government of a State, including everything which affected its material interests, or the welfare and happiness of its members; whilst "Party Politics," or "Political Partizanship," he took to be all which related to contests between individuals or parties in a State for the possession of power—not for the advancement of the interests of the community generally, but those of a party, though it was true, that such partizans might conceive that the acquisition of power by their party might tend to the good of the country. He knew of no other meanings that could be given in the case of any one of these expressions than those he had given to the House; and he contended that he held office under neither of them. From the Government he had received the office he now held, after it had been offered to several other gentlemen, all of whom had refused to accept. True, the Governor had not informed him that the office had been offered to and refused by the hon. member Mr. Thomson, though he knew certainly that it had been offered to one other person, and, as he believed, to a second, and even a third gentleman, who had each declined the honour, and he might say also, that the names of three gentlemen had occurred to him, each of whom was peculiarly fitted for the office. After these refusals, then, the Governor had offered him the situation. He was bound to state that in the first instance his impression had been—and he would state this, no matter what opinion might be formed of the admission—that it was unsuitable that a judge should hold such an office, because, though the appointment was distinctly vested in the Governor, yet his Excellency had stated that office was offered by the advice of the Executive Council, and because that might possibly have been considered as involving in some degree the expectation of support. Further, he considered it to be undesirable, because he had understood that it was to be a salaried office, and that this would have placed him in a position of some embarrassment,—not with the generous, the frank, or the respectable portion of the community, but with the majority; for in this, as in all communities, there were a far less number of persons of intelligence than of others that were not so; and he therefore did apprehend that should he on any occasion support the Ministry, it might be said that he had done so from some such a degraded motive as that of securing to himself the remuneration for his office. Little as he valued the opinions of persons who were uneducated, who had studied without having had the means of reflecting on what they read, or who were accustomed to unfavourable views of every one that surrounded them, yet he must confess that he was not willing to incur such a suspicion, or to be placed in so debased a point of view by some person for a particular purpose in the eyes of the majority of the community. Such had been his views at that time, though he would confess that there was no object at which his ambition aimed, higher than the office he now held. The question of salary was a matter of perfect and absolute indifference to him, whilst he held it to be an object of desire and of legitimate and honourable ambition, that he should be allowed to partake in the councils of the country, and in the promotion of wise and correct measures. He had thought that he should have occupied a position somewhat like that held by the Lord Chancellor in the Parliaments at home. Far from thinking that the office was not one that was to be desired, he would assure them that he would have accepted it from the very first, had he thought that he could have done so with honour. His first thought had been, as he had said, that he ought not to accept the office, though by refusing it, he abandoned the position that for years he had dreamed of occupying; that for years he had been preparing himself to fill, and which for years past he had always believed would be sooner or later offered to him. Why then, it might be asked, had he changed this opinion? He would reply that he had done so, after carefully considering the terms of the Act, and after conferring with others, in whose opinions, not only he, but also others would place implicit credence; and because, on consulting with them as to his duty and to his liability in the office, he had found their opinions concur, that not only was he justified in taking the office he had done, but also, that it was an office he ought to fill. Those gentlemen who had been offered the office, and who were no doubt more fitted than himself to fill it, had declined to accept it, and on hearing the opinion of the gentlemen he had referred to, it had occurred to him to accept it, and that he might at the same time make one stipulation which would at all events shelter him from the vulgar notion that he was actuated by pecuniary motives. In consequence, then, he wrote to the Governor, mentioning by whose advice he accepted the office, and that he accepted it only on condition that no salary should be assigned to him, and that if it were considered by the Ministry that the salary was inseparable from the office, whether to add to its dignity, to place in the holder's power the means of hospitality, or to enable to present to the eyes of the world such an appearance as perhaps his own personal means would not justify him in doing, then that in that case he declined accepting it. Therefore, if he had committed an error, it had been from no selfish motive, for he had accepted that which had entailed upon him a vast amount of labour. He offered his apologies to the House for entering into circumstances of this kind, but recent events had rendered it necessary, and he hoped the House would excuse him. He had accepted an office which demanded from him every spare hour that he could command from his other duties, which took from him the time heretofore devoted to social enjoyments, and to the usual happy intercourse with his family and friends, and what had he gained? Nothing but additional labour and responsibility; and, seeing this, hon. members would say whether he was gainer by these. He would then acknowledge that he did hold a situation that was of necessity a political one, but political only in the broad and enlarged sense of the term. For what were politics? It was a very important thing for gentlemen who entertain opinions on this subject, to consider well what was the idea conveyed to the mind by this word, and to remember that every member who accepted a position in that House, did so with the certainty that politics was a thing in which they would every day be compelled to take a part. But what were they? or did they view it in the confined and narrow spirit of mere political partisanship; or as a contest whether Mr. Doe or Mr. Roe should remain in power? The politics that he meant had reference solely to the welfare of the country, and the connecting the wishes and opinions of the community with the Government of the State. Was there anything in such an object in which a judge could not take part, or that would be inconsistent with his duty? That was the question that he had considered, and that the line of reasoning that had presented itself to his mind before he accepted the position he held. Those, who had never travelled out of the cramped and narrow view of things, whose education had been limited, whose reading had been confined within narrow views, or to a particular direction, might imagine that politics were simply that which affects only the welfare of a party, the struggles of individuals for power, or attacks on private character when individuals were not with them, whilst the enlarged and liberal view of what politics really were seemed never to have entered their heads. They may therefore view it as a discreditable thing for a judge to take part in politics, such as they think them to be. But they were wrong in believing that a judge could not fulfil his duties as a member of the community, or contemplate the justice of measures by which every man's property should be secured to him; and he knew no reason why he should be incompetent to fulfil those duties, or to discharge them to the benefit of those persons amongst whom he lived. The object of legislation—if they dismissed that narrow, illiberal, and vulgar view of the matter which supposed partisanship to be necessary, and allowed its objects to be what it really was—the governing of mankind for their benefit, were such that they could find many objects to which a judge might direct his attention, as far removed from political warfare as it was possible to imagine. He would say nothing of the forms of government, and he would admit that some questions were more likely to excite party feeling than others; but coming to consider the work to which a member of the Legislature in this country was called to direct his attention, they would find that there were innumerable questions, as for instance that affecting the sale of land, to which a judge might direct his attention without in any way giving his opinions a political tendency. If such a member had devoted himself to the reading of political science, if he had studied political economy, if he had made himself acquainted with the forms of government prevailing in different countries, and considered attentively how far governments were intended for the benefit of those who were governed; if, in fine, such education were valuable for any purpose, to what end could it be directed in a manner more likely to be useful than directed to questions of this kind? Did the fact of a man possessing these qualifications lessen his usefulness? Did the fact trench on the respect and regard with which he was likely to be regarded by others? But were there no other questions to which a judge holding a seat in the Legislature might apply himself without trenching on the space of political partisanship? He would mention the question of municipal institutions as one to which a judge might apply himself with the greatest advantage; the insolvent laws, which at present were in a most complicated position—a position which could not be ameliorated, except by the assistance of those who were thoroughly acquainted with the proceedings of the courts. Here was one matter, at all events, in which a judge might deliberate without incurring the charge of political partisanship. Then there were the questions of the forms and practice of the Courts; prison discipline; the establishment of local Courts. Had the judge, he would ask, no greater facilities for forming correct views here than were possessed by others? Their duties led them, twice a year, into the remote districts of the interior, and therefore in regard to this latter question their knowledge was peculiarly efficient. Then, with regard to the registration of deeds, if they took away the members of the Bench and the other gentlemen connected with the law, was there one member, he would ask, who thoroughly understood this matter—a question affecting the entire property of the country and the interests of those yet unborn? Again, there were the laws affecting masters and servants; and if, as it was to be presumed, the master might safely confide his interests to those who were his equals, and who formed the entire body of the members, to whom, he would ask, could the servant more safely intrust his safety than to the Judges? The law of landlord and tenant was one which was incessantly giving rise to litigation, and this litigation might be obviated by a few simple sections framed by one acquainted with the operations of the law. Then there were the laws relating to impounding, with all their technicalities, which it was highly necessary should be settled with as little delay as possible. The legal phraseology of the laws was another matter deserving consideration, and was one with which the Judges were peculiarly qualified to deal. The laws relating to the titles of land were also in such a state of uncertainty that the greatest anxiety prevailed in many instances as to the position in which men left their families as regarded their property, and although the question had been under consideration during a period of five or six years, it was not yet properly decided. The question of the desertion of children by their parents was another which, he presumed, it would be admitted, would lead no member of that House into political partisanship. Another question of vital importance to the country—which he presumed to be altogether distinct from politics, but which the Legislature would be called to deal with ere long, was that of intemperance—a vice which was eating into the very vitals of the community. Where was that independence—that dissassociation with all existing interests—necessary to deal properly with this question, to be found, unless it were found among the Judges of the country? Which of those questions rendered political partisanship inevitable in their consideration?—and if they did not involve political partisanship, why should not a judge be permitted to direct his faculties to their consideration and settlement? Why should the Judges alone be precluded from dealing with these questions? As to the abstract question whether or not the Judges ought to accept seats in that House, he would, with the permission of hon. members, quote the opinions of men of undoubted authority. He would admit that the men from whom he was about to quote were men of European, he might say world-wide reputation—men of the most undoubted learning and talents; but what availed this, when the opinions to which he referred were brought into juxta-position with those of the legislators of the colony of New South Wales? (A laugh.) Of what avail would these extracts be with men who had made up their minds that Judges in accepting seats in the Legislature sacrificed their independence? The first extract he would read was from Macaulay, himself a barrister, a man whose career was not confined to the arena of colonial life (of which he wished it to be understood that he did not speak disrespectfully), and they might be, in fine, men who were intimately acquainted with some of the most distinguished public men of Europe. If those qualities were admitted to be possessed by the judges who had seats in that House, then he (the President) would say to the members of the Legislature, if he were arguing the cause not for himself, but for the country—are you afraid to place these gentlemen in the Legislature lest their qualifications and talents should raise them above yourselves? Are you afraid to endure the contrast which will be exhibited? or are you ashamed to exhibit to other colonies that among the members of your bench you have such men? To resume, he would ask hon. gentlemen in that House and out of it whether they had found from experience that the gentlemen who filled the offices of judges had ever shown themselves indifferent to the interests of the country? but, above all, he would ask, if utilitarianism was their object, whether they thought judges were not men who would be useful? If they did not entertain such views to the prejudice of the members of the bench, then he would ask them by what law, human or divine, did they propose to exclude such men from the high privileges of legislating for their fellow-men? Hon. gentlemen would take a difficult cause in hand if they proposed to show the rule by which such men were to be excluded from a privilege enjoyed by all others; and to be driven from a position where, as he had shown, it was so unnecessary that they (the judicial members) should become mixed up with political partisanship. Or, he would ask, did they distrust those gentlemen so much as to suppose that, after they came into the Legislature they would allow themselves to degenerate so far as to mingle in petty partisanship? He (the President), at all events, occupied a position wherein he was enabled to deny emphatically any participation in partisanship, because he held an office which was terminable. It might possibly be objected, that while he (the President) held an office conferred neither rank, influence, nor emolument, then the office was one of pleasure. There might be men in the colony so wild in their views as not to be capable of giving any one credit for the possession of high or generous feelings; to such men—to the men who lived upon slander—(for there were such men although he hoped they were few), to the men who would say that a judge holding an office of no emolument, and during pleasure, was open to suspicion,—he would say that he envied them not. Why, until a few years since, there was no judge in as applied to an assembly composed of nominated members. The next opinion which he should quote was that of Bentham, who was, no doubt, more of a theorist than the former authority, but as he belonged to the class of law reformers, he thought his sentiments were entitled to some weight. Bentham said—

"A judge ought to sit in the Representative Assembly that legislates for the commonwealth. The very best school for a great legislator is the judicial bench—and legislative ability is so rarely found in any society that it is madness to throw it away when it is accessible."

He would now give the House the benefit of an opinion which he supposed possessed more value than either of the others, insomuch as it was colonial. (A laugh.) The opinion was that of the chairman of a committee of the last Parliament of the colony, and a leading member of the Legislature of those days, in so far as he was a man of considerable powers of eloquence and large ability. He quoted the opinion, however, not because of the talents of the gentleman from whom it came, but because the writer gave it in his official capacity as the chairman of a committee of the Council of the day. The report from which he was about to quote, he would remark, was not adopted, because the committee arrived at the conclusion that the question should not be decided by the House as it was then constituted. But at all events, this document had lately been quoted as a paper of considerable value, and as one in comparison with which other documents directed to the same subject were mere bungles. He (the President) did not characterise the document as an excellent production; but those who recently relied on the report for certain purposes of their own would not be surprised that he also should rely on it for his purposes, in a matter which was as important to him as that in which the papers as formerly adduced was to those who brought it forward. The passage to which he would call the attention of honorable members was to this effect:—

"No one can deny that much of the usefulness of the Upper House, whether it be a nominated or an elected body, will depend upon the gravity, dignity, ability, and learning of its members. The presence, in the chair, of a gentleman competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, and qualified, by his standing in his profession, to be placed at its head, would have a most important and salutary influence upon the character and proceedings of the Council; and would, of itself, go a long way to secure for its deliberations the respect, if not the confidence, of the public. It would impart to the Upper House what it is very necessary it should possess—a judicial air; and it would also preserve—that which ought in all cases to be preserved where it can—a resemblance to a time-honoured part of that venerable Constitution which we have taken for our model."

He (the President) hoped the House would not do him the injustice to suppose that he arrogated to himself the possession of the qualities here indicated; but he thought that the qualities indicated were such as the judges of the land might be supposed to possess. Thus the tenor of this report, which had been called a liberal, a conclusive, and a creditable State document, went at all events to imply that the judges ought to be in the Upper House, for that if that were not the conclusion to be drawn from the passage which he had just read, he did not know what the conclusion would be. He would now proceed to the opinions of other members of the late Council; he would give them the opinion of one of the most distinguished of those gentlemen, Mr. Deas Thomson, a gentleman whose opinions on this, or any other subject, were, he would say, entitled to the very greatest weight, and would always carry large influence, either in this colony or out of it. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of that provision in the Constitution Bill, by which the clergy and judges were to be excluded from the Elective Chamber (for the Bill was originally so framed as to exclude clergymen, and judges from the high privilege of legislating for their fellow countrymen!) speaking on a motion which was intended to strike out of the Bill the provision exempting from the Nominated Chamber at all events the judges and clerical gentlemen, Mr. Thomson said:—

"With regard to the Lower House, it might, perhaps, be better if judges and clergymen were to abstain from taking seats in it; but he thought it was very different with regard to the Upper House. There the calm judgment, learning, and deliberative habits of these gentlemen might be of great service in the consideration and revision of measures emanating from the Lower House. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, that the disqualifying clause would be omitted."

He found the name of another gentleman, Mr. Murray, among those who gave their opinions on the subject—a gentleman who, although, he (the President) had not the honour of his acquaintance, was one nevertheless who was entitled to have great weight attached to his views,—as one who brought a philosophical and contemplative mind to bear on all subjects,—a gentleman, too, who very recently had been placed in a position of high dignity and authority by the unanimous vote of the members of the other Chamber:—

"Mr. Murray was against the proviso, and considered that it would be most advisable to procure the greatest possible amount of learning and talent accessible in the colony. And he would ask where such learning and talent could be most surely obtained, than in the accession of the judges to seats in the Legislature. This was especially necessary, when it must be borne in mind that the Council for the most part would be composed of country gentlemen.

"The House divided with the following result:—For the amendment, 23. Against it 14."

He (the President) might have taken an incorrect view of the position which he occupied; but he appealed to the candour of all, whether, after this decision of the former Legislature, he and his fellow-judges were not justified in assuming that it was the opinion of the House that the judges ought to occupy seats in the Upper House. It might be that the gentlemen who decided the question on a former occasion had changed their opinions; but he (the President) would say that he did not act in the matter of accepting a seat on the opinions of others, but on his own opinion. He was not, however, precluded, he thought, from adverting to the opinions of other gentlemen who had given their attention to the question at issue, and there they were. He did not suppose that he answered the description of the gentleman who was intended to occupy the seat of President of that Assembly; he (Sir Alfred Stephen) might not be the gentleman whom the hon. and learned member who framed the Bill had in his eye as the future holder of the dignity of President; although this might be the case, and although he did not seek to represent other hon. members of that Chamber, he might be permitted to say a few words as to the qualifications of the judicial members of that Council. It might be that they (the judges) were eminently qualified for the position which they had assumed; it might be that some of them had been judges in other countries, and had been in other Legislatures, and it might be that one of them at least had taken a distinguished part in the affairs of another and a higher Legislature; it might be, moreover, that all three were singularly well qualified to decide what was or was not a good legislative measure; and it might be that some of them had received the highest education of which Europe boasted. They might be, too, men of talent, and they might be men whose characters were universally respected—(hear, hear)—they might be men of extensive reading, and men whose experience was not confined to the arena of colonial life (of which he wished it to be understood that he did not speak disrespectfully), and they might be, in fine, men who were intimately acquainted with some of the most distinguished public men of Europe. If those qualities were admitted to be possessed by the judges who had seats in that House, then he (the President) would say to the members of the Legislature, if he were arguing the cause not for himself, but for the country—are you afraid to place these gentlemen in the Legislature lest their qualifications and talents should raise them above yourselves? Are you afraid to endure the contrast which will be exhibited? or are you ashamed to exhibit to other colonies that among the members of your bench you have such men? To resume, he would ask hon. gentlemen in that House and out of it whether they had found from experience that the gentlemen who filled the offices of judges had ever shown themselves indifferent to the interests of the country? but, above all, he would ask, if utilitarianism was their object, whether they thought judges were not men who would be useful? If they did not entertain such views to the prejudice of the members of the bench, then he would ask them by what law, human or divine, did they propose to exclude such men from the high privileges of legislating for their fellow-men? Hon. gentlemen would take a difficult cause in hand if they proposed to show the rule by which such men were to be excluded from a privilege enjoyed by all others; and to be driven from a position where, as he had shown, it was so unnecessary that they (the judicial members) should become mixed up with political partisanship. Or, he would ask, did they distrust those gentlemen so much as to suppose that, after they came into the Legislature they would allow themselves to degenerate so far as to mingle in petty partisanship? He (the President), at all events, occupied a position wherein he was enabled to deny emphatically any participation in partisanship, because he held an office which was terminable. It might possibly be objected, that while he (the President) held an office conferred neither rank, influence, nor emolument, then the office was one of pleasure. There might be men in the colony so wild in their views as not to be capable of giving any one credit for the possession of high or generous feelings; to such men—to the men who lived upon slander—(for there were such men although he hoped they were few), to the men who would say that a judge holding an office of no emolument, and during pleasure, was open to suspicion,—he would say that he envied them not. Why, until a few years since, there was no judge in the country who did not hold his office during pleasure. Sir Francis Forbes held office at a time when to oppose the Government was a matter of no little moment, and who ever imputed to Sir Francis Forbes that, because he held office during pleasure, he was, therefore, open to suspicion? Who ever thought less of Sir James Dowling because he held office during pleasure? or of Sir William Burton? Two, at all events, of the gentlemen named, Sir James Dowling and Sir William Burton, held a political office as members of the Legislature; and he believed that from the time of James the Second to the present, no judges sat on the British Bench who were so much above slander as those two gentlemen he had just named. With regard to the assumption that the duties of legislators would come into collision with those of judges, he would say that he felt assured the position which the judges might fill in that House would never for a moment occupy the thoughts of a litigant. (Hear, hear.) No matter what other duties the judge might perform, those who brought causes before the Court in which he (the President) might happen to preside, would feel that the position which he occupied on the bench was that of a British gentleman, a British lawyer, and a British judge. (Hear, hear.) But again, with reference to the political position of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, were they disqualified to become judges? They were a part of the cabinet, and were attached—and that very intimately—to a party; and if they were elevated to the bench, did hon. members think that those men would suddenly change their habits and their sympathies, and forget the opinion they held, and have no political feeling? If they took the trouble to enquire they would find that there were very rare instances indeed of judges being appointed who had not very strong political views and tendencies, and who had ever thought of imputing want of independence in the discharge of their duties on this account? If the argument were worth anything, it was a wrong one, as it was founded on this error, namely, that a judge had no political opinions whatever, and that was almost absurd, but to say a judge was actuated by those feelings, or was influenced by them in the opinion he formed or the judgment he gave would be to impute to him a crime of the blackest character. The whole colony,—the whole world, knew that judges had political feelings and political sympathies, but was it supposed that they (the judges) would not act upon them. Until they became members of this House, he could not entertain such an opinion, as that they would allow their political tendencies to affect them; the eyes of the world were upon them, if they were not influenced by them at other times. What possible reason there could be in such an argument he did not know; how could it be supposed for a moment that if the Attorney or Solicitor General were placed on the bench to-morrow, that they would lose their political opinions, and suddenly forget the views they had entertained and supported? He conceived, therefore, if he had not succeeded in convincing those who had entertained a different opinion to himself, to change it, that he had, at least, shown he had not taken upon himself the position and the duties of a member of this House without mature consideration, or without being supported in the views which he held by the opinions of others. The Judges had not taken upon themselves this position without deep and anxious considerations of the consequences. In discharging their judicial functions, most persons were aware that it had not unfrequently been the duty of the Judges to remark the want of accuracy in legislation. This happened, in some measure, from imperfections of language, or from a want of foresight, from a want of time, or from a want of acquaintance with the phraseology of the law. One of the great objects to which the attention of the Judges should be directed would be the remedying of these defects which continually arose, not only here, but elsewhere. No person could have attended the courts of justice for any considerable time without observing that the Judges were now and then obliged to make remarks with reference to the imperfection of some law; therefore, when an opportunity was afforded the Judges, by becoming members of this House, in a measure to remedy these defects, to contribute towards the prevention of such errors, and so act for the good of the country, it would have been matter of serious consideration for them to decide that they should reject the proffered honour; but they never supposed,—it never entered their heads, their hearts, or their minds, that any one would have supposed that they would compromise their judicial functions by the performance of this duty to their country. It never occurred to him that such an idea would be entertained, and he ventured to say it never occurred to one of the Judges. If it had occurred to him, he could not say how it would have operated with reference to his appointment, because he should have supposed that any gentleman who had had the opportunity of observing him as a judge for the last eighteen years would suppose, apart from these matters of scandal, that because he became a member of the House that his duties as a judge would be compromised. He might have in his time done some things wrong, all men did, but no one would imagine that it had been other than a mistake on his part. None would suppose he was doing other than endeavouring to benefit his fellow subjects, for whom he felt as great an interest as any other member possibly could do; he could not imagine having his children here, and having a large stake in the colony (not, perhaps, in money), but his character and his position, that it would be supposed he desired anything other than the welfare of the community, or that in taking upon himself these onerous duties, that it was not his earnest desire, in the sight of God, to serve his country. He would now read to them a document, though it did not emanate from any person in this colony. It was a paragraph from the report of Mr. Dry, chairman of the constitution committee of Tasmania; he was a native of the colony; a gentleman of habits of reflection and of great intelligence, and he could assure them that if they took the trouble to enquire they would find that his opinions were entitled to great respect, and in every way deserving of consideration. He found that in the colony where this report was framed, they had decided that an elective Upper House was desirable, but still they thought the judges should be members of it. The report said—

Your committee have adopted another marked distinction in the composition of the two Houses, which, it is believed, will further promote the end already alluded to. They propose that the judges shall be excluded only from the Lower House. In this they pursue the analogy of the British Constitution.

Your committee are of opinion that great advantage would accrue to the country from the judges occupying seats in the Upper House. Their office, and generally their habits and age, will incline them to keep themselves free from party connections. Their presence would tend to moderate the tone of debate. They would watch over all the legislation, which might affect the administration of justice, police and prison discipline, education, and other kindred subjects.

He had now to state to them an opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Plunkett in the debate in the Council on the expediency of excluding the clergy and the Judges from the Council. It was as follows:—

The Attorney-General (Plunkett) was of opinion that it savoured something like degradation to place any class of persons under a political disability, and therefore hoped that the proviso in question would be expunged. There was no such restriction with reference to the House of Lords, where clergymen were constantly in the habit of sitting, and if they were desirous of imitating the British Constitution, he did not see how they could assent to a proviso so foreign to the spirit of British legislation.

His explanation was now terminated, and he would now detain them for a few moments with reference to the position in which recent events had placed him. By what occurred in another place, it would seem that those whom he was bound to respect, and who occupied a high position, had thought that he occupied a political position which tended to abate the respect due to his office, and which affected his judicial position. He understood that an opinion was entertained that by holding his seat in that House his independence was affected; if he was mistaken, his observation on this point would go for nothing. He was merely desirous of expressing in general terms that if such an opinion was entertained by any considerable portion of the community, after due reflection and deliberation, that he ought not to occupy the position he now did. His present impression was that he should debate the question no further, but that he would submit his opinion to that of others, and retire. It would not be consistent with his opinion, certainly not with his wish, that he should occupy a seat in this House, if any large portion of his fellow subjects thought he compromised his judicial position by so doing. But he would assume that in another colony an opinion had been expressed unfavourable to the judges holding seats in the Legislature of the colony, it might then be a subject for their consideration what course they should pursue. His present impression was, that he should retire, but before so doing, he should feel bound to consider the subject more carefully than he had yet done, as to whether or not sufficient ground existed to justify him in abandoning the service of his Sovereign and his country.

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON then said he did not intend to enter into the numerous topics adverted to in the able and eloquent address of the President at the present time, yet he would ask the indulgence of the House while he offered a few observations with reference to the allusions made to him, individually. He had to thank his honorable and learned friend for the complimentary terms in which he had alluded to him, and he must express his regret that the reply which he addressed to the Governor-General should have called forth any remarks from the President. It was far from his intention that they should have had such an effect; they were written before the presidency was offered to his hon. and learned friend. He did not feel himself at liberty when he made his statement to conceal that reply. He could not in candour do so. He thought it therefore necessary to place it before the public. After considering the question in personal connection with his hon. and learned friend, and hearing the variety of arguments, the probability was that he (Mr. Thomson) had taken an erroneous view of the case. He was scarcely justified in considering the Presidency of the Council of a political character, and he merely said it was more or less of that character. He begged to point out the difference. Had he received the appointment—he had been a political character now about twenty years—he had conducted the business of the late Council for eighteen years, and he had assumed such a position here that he could not divest himself of his political position, but the occupation of the chair by a judge alone divested the office of its political character; and after hearing the able and eloquent arguments of the President, and the clear point of view in which he had placed the matter, he felt they had reason to congratulate him upon his success. He would not, as he had stated, enter into the details, as probably another opportunity would offer hereafter for so doing. He took a strong part in having obliterated from the Constitution Act that part which excluded the Judges from the House; he had no reason for doubting the propriety of that step, on the contrary, the circumstances which had occurred since convinced him he did right, and were they to arise again, he would pursue the same course. No one could regret more than he would any untoward event which would deprive the House and the colony of the services of their hon and learned friends their Honors the Judges. If the House were deprived of their services it would be a loss to the House and the colony at large.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

Mr. JOHNSON moved, pursuant to notice, that Captain Mayne be appointed a member of the Standing Orders Committee.

Question put and passed.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of Mr. Towns, postponed the motion standing second on the notice paper for to-day, until Wednesday next.

STANLEY BOROUGHS.—PETITION.

Mr. HOOD presented a petition from certain electors of the borough of Ipswich, praying for the separation of the towns of Brisbane and Ipswich, for electoral purposes.

The petition, which was numerously signed, was, upon Mr. Hood's motion, received.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The second reading of Writs of Trial and Inquiry Bill, was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Johnson, until to-morrow.

The second reading of Compensation to Witnesses' Bill, was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Johnson, until Wednesday next.

The second reading of Titles to Land Bill, was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Johnson, until to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock till four p.m. to-morrow (this day).

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. TOWNS to move, 1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the number of shipwrecks and other disasters to shipping, which have taken place in the immediate vicinity of Moreton Bay and Newcastle, respectively, together with the causes of such shipwrecks and disasters. 2. To inquire into and report upon the present working of the light-house establishment at Gabo Island (Cape Howe). That such committee consist of Captain Mayne, Mr. Hood, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Lord, Mr

Estimates for the purpose of maintaining a boat properly manned and equipped, for the use of his Excellency, the House would be disposed to give it every consideration which the merits of the case deserved, and the dignity of his Excellency's position demanded.

Mr. MARTIN thought it was absurd to appoint a committee for the purpose of looking after such petty matters as the chairs and tables of his Excellency's household. All cases of this kind were intrusted to the old Government, and *a fortiori* they ought to be entrusted to the new.

Mr. FORSTER took a similar view.

Mr. DONALDSON: As it seemed to be the wish of the House, he was quite ready to withdraw the motion. At the same time, he must say that it did seem to him a proper and convenient motion, and one which would have saved the time of the House. In making it he had no wish whatever to shirk any duties which might devolve upon him, and his sole object was to enable the House to avoid discussion on matters personal to the Governor. With the permission of the House he would withdraw the motion.

Leave granted, and motion withdrawn.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

In the absence of Mr. Holt, Mr. PARKER moved the postponement of the motion standing in his name as follows:—That the Hon. S. A. Donaldson, Esq., the Hon. G. R. Nichols, Esq., and the Hon. J. Macarthur, Esq., be members of the Library Committee.

Mr. COWPER suggested that it was not right that the member moving, and the members to be proposed on the committee should be designated by the title of "honorable."

Mr. PARKER did not see, even under the old Government, why the members of the Government should be designated by the title of the office they held. But at all events, at present, the members of the Government did not sit in virtue of their office, but in virtue of their election as individuals. He thought, however, as members of the Executive Council, they were entitled to the title of honorable.

After some discussion of a conversational character, in which it was shown, by reference to the records of Parliament, that official members moved on committees were not styled right honorables, it was assented to that the Speaker should direct the clerk as to what form he should use in future.

Mr. HOLT then moved that Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Mr. G. R. Nichols, and Mr. James Macarthur be members of the Library Committee.

Mr. JONES suggested that Mr. Nichols was not one of the members placed on the committee by ballot, and if he was now placed on the committee it would consist of eleven members, while the rule of the House was that committees should consist of only ten.

Mr. HOLT withdrew the name of Mr. Nichols from his motion, which, as amended, was passed.

JUDGES IN COUNCIL.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary what course the Government intend pursuing with reference to the expression of opinion by this House, on the subject of the nomination of the Judges to seats in the Legislative Council?

Mr. DONALDSON replied that the Government were not prepared to take any action in the matter.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL postponed his motion for the second reading of the Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Facilitation Bill till Thursday.

INFANTS MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Infants Marriage Settlement Bill be read a second time.

The bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

The first clause—"Infants may, with the approbation of the Supreme Court, make valid settlements, or contracts for settlements, of their real and personal estate upon marriage"—was carried without a division.

The second clause—"In case infant die under age, appointment, &c., to be void"—was also carried without division.

The third clause—"The sanction of the Supreme Court to be given upon petition"—was carried without division.

The fourth clause, "Not to apply to males under 20, or females under 17 years of age," was also carried without division.

The following is the preamble:—"Whereas great inconveniences and disadvantages arise in consequence of persons who marry during minority being incapable of making binding settlements of their property: for remedy whereof be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed to omit all the words after "assembled," as and not being in accordance with the Constitution Act.

Mr. CAMPBELL hoped the words proposed to be omitted would be retained.

Mr. MARTIN thought the words ought to be retained.

Mr. PLUNKETT thought the words might operate beneficially perhaps in some case, and they could do no harm.

The question in reference to the omission was put and carried.

The preamble was then put and carried.

The chairman left the chair, reported the Bill with an amendment to the House, the report was adopted, and the third reading fixed, as an order of the day, for Wednesday next.

CROWN SUITS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to postpone until to-morrow the second reading of the Crown Suits Bill.

BILLS OF LADING BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bills of Lading Bill be read a second time: it was a transcript of the English Act.

Mr. CAMPBELL said no doubt the object of the bill was to protect parties who advanced money on bills of lading, but he wished to draw attention to the third clause, and then to ask whether the bill would really have the effect it contemplated.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the third clause had been inserted in consequence of a decision in the English Court of Queen's Bench, which took the world by surprise—to the effect, that when goods were not actually on board, and when the master of a vessel signed a bill of lading to the effect that they were on board, before they had actually come into his possession—that bill of lading was *prima facie* evidence as against the owner, that the goods were aboard. The consignee of goods, therefore, or the endorsee of a bill of lading, would be subject to the same liabilities in respect to such goods as though the contract had been made with himself. The English Legislature had thought it necessary to provide a remedy against fraud which might be practised, and he thought in this respect the House would do well to adopt the legislation of England. He confessed there might be some little loophole found by ingenious lawyers, but he thought, as the bill had been well considered in England, there could be no doubt it would have that salutary effect which it was intended to have. Irrespective of greater benefits there was an advantage in conforming of the law of this colony with that of England, whenever it was expedient for us to assimilate our laws to those of England.

The bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the first clause: Rights under bills of lading to vest in consignee or endorsee. Carried.

The second clause, not to affect right of stoppage *in transitu* or claims for freight, was then put and carried.

The first clause was then put: Bill of lading in hands of consignee, &c., conclusive evidence of the shipment as against master, &c.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the proviso, to the effect that the master or other person so signing might exonerate himself with respect of such misrepresentation, by showing that it was caused without any default on his part, and wholly by the fraud of the shipper, or of the holder, or some other person under whom the holder claims—should be expunged.

Mr. GORDON thought the proviso was the best portion of the clause. We had had bricks shipped in casks as tallow. The object of the proviso, he thought, was to exonerate the master of any ship, having signed certificates for such packages, or any other fraudulent parcels.

Mr. WILSHIRE thought the bill a very good one, and he should vote for the clause as it at present stood.

Mr. CLARK IRVING thought we ought to follow English legislation when it was good, and that the House would do right in passing the present bill.

Mr. FAUCETT was of opinion that the bill would be very defective and unjust in its operation without the proviso.

Mr. MARTIN thought the honorable gentleman who had last spoken had mistaken the effect of the proviso. The shipper would be only called upon to deliver up the packages he had received. A master of a ship ought not to sign a certificate until he had the goods aboard or under his control.

The COLONIAL TREASURER addressed the committee, but was inaudible in the gallery.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the clause introduced was a very useful one. The bill of lading would be conclusive in the first instance against the captain, and if he could shew that the mistake arose from the fraud of the shipper and was owing to no default of his own, that would be an excuse. The assignee took the bill of lading more upon the faith of the consignee than the master of the vessel, so that if either party were to lose, it should be the consignee or assignee.

After a few further remarks from the Solicitor-General and Mr. Martin, the clause was put and carried.

The preamble having been passed, the Bill was reported without amendment to the House. The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed as an order of the day for Friday next.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT CONTINUATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had determined, before he was aware that the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs had come to town, to have asked the permission of the House to postpone the second reading of this bill, so that it might not be proceeded with in his absence. As he was present, he would go on with the bill. He observed also, that there was a contingent notice of motion. It was desired to continue this bill for one year, as it was not considered advisable to enter into too much legislation during the first session. He thought the better course would be, instead of referring the bill to a select committee to continue it for one year. If it was desired by the House to consider the matter over, and whether they would change the legislation in reference to the Masters and Servants Act, he was willing to assent to that course being taken.

Mr. IRVING wished to know whether it was intended to modify or alter some of the clauses.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: If it was desirable to alter any of the clauses it would be better to go into the matter at once.

Mr. ROBERTSON, who was almost inaudible, said: He thought he would be able to convince the hon. Attorney-General that it was advisable to go into this matter. He conceived that labour should be put in its proper position, which was an honourable position. He thought that the labourers were put in a most unsatisfactory position under the present law. He was assured that the effects of the present law prevented many people from entering into honourable service. He looked upon the present Masters and Servants Act as disgraceful, although he would admit that in former times the law was required to be stringent. One of the clauses to which he strongly objected provides that no men, with one or two exceptions, shall be employed without producing a discharge that they have completed their engagements with their last employers. He did not know why they were called on to produce this discharge. Could the masters be called on to produce a document stating that they have acted rightly towards their servants? Looking at it on higher grounds, this clause of the law had become impracticable, and he would undertake to say that no employer of labour in this House acted on the law. The law said that every labourer should produce his discharge, except the newly-arrived emigrant. Now he would appeal to the country farmers whether a great portion of the labourers were not men who had come back from the gold-fields. Any person employing them under this law were subjected to a fine of £5. It was very true that this act was seldom put in practice by the country justices—but there it was. Most of these young men who came back from the diggings are their own masters, and have no discharge; still if any person employs them they are liable to a fine of £5. Hon. members would perceive that this was a very severe infliction on the masters, as well as unjust to the servants. Although these men have just come back from the diggings, no persons can employ them without enquiring for their discharge. Again, the employer by the second clause of the Act after he has brought a charge against the servant and obtained a conviction he can cancel the agreement. That was right and proper, but there was no such provision with reference to the servant. No matter what the circumstances were, there was no provision by which the Bench of Magistrates could cancel his services. He did conceive that this was not fair to the servant, or equal between the provision for the master and the servant. Again the second clause provides for the apprehension of the servant for any offence, however trifling, against his employer. He did consider—that it was highly improper that young gentlemen who were superintendents should have in their power, without first going into an enquiry, to place the father of a family in the lock-up for a week or a fortnight, or as long as the matter is postponed. He did conceive that the father of a family ought not, without first being heard, to be placed within one of these lock-ups for two or three weeks. Before this course was taken, some enquiry should be made whereby it could be determined whether the man had committed any offence or not; even supposing he had, whether for the most trifling matter these stringent measures were taken. Whatever wrong is done by the master to the servant, there is no provision for bringing him up to the Court. He could not conceive why these distinctions should be made. He did not wish to detain the House by specifying particular matters in particular clauses of the Act where this state of things existed. He condemned the whole spirit of the Act. It punished severely offences that were committed by servants, and not those committed by the masters. He did conceive that offences committed under the Masters and Servants Act ought to be treated fairly for the one as well as for the other. They ought not to make a breach of the Act a criminal matter against the servant, and a civil matter against the master. His only object in bringing this matter forward was to obtain a fair and impartial examination of the question. (Hear, hear.) He wished to have a fair committee, and thought hon. members would admit that the names he had put down, commencing with the Auditor-General, was a fair committee. He was anxious that the matter should be fairly inquired into, and that they should bring forward a measure which would do justice both to the master and to the servant. He saw the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs present, and he trusted the House would consent to his name being placed on the committee, in the room of Mr. Thompson. The hon. member was interested in the matter, and it was desirable that the committee should have the benefit of his services. He begged to move "That the question be amended by the omission of all the words following the word 'That' at the commencement, with a view to the insertion in their place of the words following, 'this Bill be referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the operation of the laws relating to Masters and Servants, and to frame a measure to consolidate and amend such laws. That such committee consist of Mr. Nichols, Mr. Jones, Mr. William Macleay, Mr. Marks, Mr. Murray, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Barker, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Robertson.'"

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he wished to express his disapprobation of the severity of this measure, and he was glad that the hon. member had proposed to refer it to a committee. It had always appeared to him that when a contract between two parties ceases to be palateable to them, it ought not to be enforced. (Hear, hear.) It was very unreasonable for the law to compel the continuation of the contract. An unwilling master or servant ceased to hold his position in the contract. He wished to see this matter simplified, and if that was done it would tend to introduce a better feeling between the master and servant, which did not at present exist. He would like to see a bill introduced that would have the effect of putting masters and servants on an equal footing, and would leave all parties contracting the power to do away with the contract if they pleased. To subject the servant to be dealt with criminally he considered was unjust, and had the effect of estranging one class of men from another. He had no doubt that the committee would improve the measure. The hon. Attorney-General had proposed to him that if the measure was renewed it should be renewed in a more perfect form than it was at present.

Mr. NICHOLS wished to say a few words in reply to the hon. member for Brisbane and Bligh. He agreed with the hon. the Solicitor-General that the time had arrived when some alteration should be made in the law. The author of this Act, the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, wished to consolidate the Masters and Servants Act. In consequence of the lateness of the session he was obliged to leave, and he left the matter in his (Mr. Nichols') charge. The bill had been renewed during the last two or three years, but he had made a proposal to consider the Masters and Servants Act, and to expunge the objectionable clauses. It was considered however by the House that the matter had better stand over, as they were on the eve of Responsible Government, until the next session. These are the reasons why this law had not been altered. With reference to the clause relating to the certificate of discharge, that seems to have been a deal better since the Act was passed. It would be well that that clause should be expunged, but he could not go with the hon. member and say that this law was a disgrace to the statute book. He considered that the Act goes far to protect the servants from the improprieties of the master. There is a clause which gives summary jurisdiction and power to imprison the master if he did not pay the servant his wages. There are other clauses, also, which the hon. member should have looked at before he condemned the Act in the way he had done, as disgraceful to any statute book, because he would have found a clause which gave a power which was not possessed by servants by any other Act of Parliament. He would call the attention of the hon. member to one or two sections, to show that this Act was not as iniquitous an Act as the hon. member thought. He admitted that there was a great outcry against it, and he himself had been abused for continuing it. Although it was true that there were some clauses that might be thought to be in favour of the master, there were also several clauses which were in favour of the servant. For ill-usage the magistrate had the power of cancelling the contract. (The hon. member then referred to the 16th section of the Act.) He thought this bill did not deserve the outcry that had been made. He believed there had been some local instances in which it was blamed. One at Moreton Bay, where some Justice of the Peace acted improperly, and the blame was thrown upon the author of the bill, who was held responsible. He could not be held responsible for the act of the magistrate, but only for the law. When the law was found to be improper, it was time that it should be repealed. He was, therefore, glad that the hon. member had moved for a committee, and he would be happy to give him his assistance. He had the draft of a bill which had been prepared by the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, and which he would give to the hon. member for his use and assistance.

Mr. MURRAY said, having been in some way concerned in framing the Act which had been condemned by the hon. member for Brisbane and Bligh, he thought it but right to offer a few remarks, and to defend not a few clauses of the bill, but the Act in its entirety. It was open to any member to propose any measure to the House, but it was the duty of the House to see that the provisions proposed were just and proper, therefore he was not open to blame for any of the clauses which the honorable member had so severely condemned, nor could he claim any merit for anything good in it. He must say this sincerely, that on entering into the enquiry of this important question, he considered that the laws between masters and servants did imperatively demand revision. He had only one object in view, and that was to deal fairly with both the masters and servants. Even the opposition papers at that time gave him great credit for the impartiality which he had shown in the original draft he had laid on the table of the House. Looking at the working of the Act as far as he had the opportunity of observing it, he could see nothing at all events, of any great moment which he had to be sorry for in having been connected with it. It was impossible to propose a perfect measure. With regard to the proposal of the Solicitor-General to make the relation between the master and servant a civil matter, he thought it was a very questionable plan; knowing the people they had to deal with, it was impossible to work out such an arrangement. It was urged by some parties that it would be unfair to imprison the servant, unless you subjected the master to the same punishment; according to the law, the master was liable to imprisonment. (Hear, hear.) How would they touch the class they had to deal with? Let them look at the subject. He was as anxious as any hon. member that both the masters and servants should be fairly dealt with, but he could not see any way in which the relation between the two parties can be followed out except by going to law under the present Act. Who would like to entrust their servants with valuable property, if the man could say to his master, from whom he had taken £500 of property, "oh, you can sue me." He would point out to hon. members that the naval and military codes were much more stringent measures, and for a superior class of people, than those this act contemplated. He spoke with freedom, and he would say that, for his own part, since the Masters and Servants' Act had been passed he had never prosecuted a man. If a servant of his was unwilling to do his duty he got rid of him. Let hon. members look at it in a practical view, and it would be found different to the optical views that had been taken by the hon. member for Brisbane and Bligh. He did not wish to be one of the committee, because he was aware of the difficulties in framing this Act, and was sick of the question. He did not consider this Act was disgraceful to their code. If it was, the Acts of England were a much greater disgrace, because there is not a single provision or penalty in this Act which is not there in a more modified form.

Mr. ROBERTSON: With reference to the discharge.

Mr. MURRAY continued: There was a provision relative to the discharge under the Merchants and Seamen's Act, and a much severer penalty was enforced than under this Act. It was impossible under the Act as it stood, for an employer to defraud his servant; the Act not only gave the servant redress in a particular district, but allowed him to prosecute his employer throughout the length and breadth of the land. If the servant thought the bench of a particular district would not do him justice, he could go to another bench; if the man's master defrauded him at Murrumbidgee, he could, if he liked, come to Sydney and have it tried. He considered it was right that this matter should go to a select committee, and be enquired into. He was very glad to find hon. members would inquire into it. He, as he had said before, was sick of it, and would prefer not being one of the committee. He was not aware, and he had had some experience as a magistrate in the country, of any great abuse, or any abuse having arisen under the Master and Servants' Act. If such abuses have arisen in other parts of the country it was to be attributed to the defective manner in which justice was administered in certain localities by the Magistrates. He must remark that this law should not be blamed for the inability and faults of the Magistrates of the colony. He believed the Government had in contemplation the purging of the Commission. This would be productive of little benefit, unless the improvements contemplated by the County Courts Act were followed. In many districts the Magistrates did not make themselves acquainted with the law. Another fault was they listened to cases out of doors, and decided according to *ex parte* statements and foregone conclusions. He had heard of some cases where the people had said it was useless to go to court. He trusted that the principle of having County Courts held once a month would soon be carried out, and that the gentlemen who administered justice would be selected from men well acquainted with the law, and which would also have the effect of improving the Magistrates and enable them to decide more satisfactorily. The people would also have more confidence in the impartiality of the person who was not immediately connected with their districts than they would have with those who were nearer and were their neighbours. He had often heard it remarked that it was no use going to court, because Mr. So-and-so is against me, or Mr. So-and-so is my friend and will pull me through, wholly overlooking that justice should be awarded impartially. A great improvement should be made in these things; it was highly desirable that a man should not be afraid to go into a local court, because he was afraid that the man he was proceeding against would give it to him some day or other. These were cases which occurred, not to his own knowledge, but which he had heard of. If the hon. member could by means of the committee work out any improvements in the Masters and Servants' Act, without wholly destroying the plan upon which it was based, he should be very glad. He would beg of him, however, as well as those who co-operated with him, to deal practically with this practical question. He trusted that he himself would have nothing to do with it.

Mr. FAUCETT said he wished to make a few observations before these resolutions were passed. It had always struck him that this Act called for consideration. The manner in which this Act was renewed from year to year was strange. They found that a Bill was brought in every session merely containing a single clause, and that clause a renewal of this Bill. Although hon. members admit that this Bill has many faults, it has been passed annually. The measure, at all events, requires mature consideration, and he did think the time had come at last when, instead of passing the Bill for the renewal of this Act, the whole subject would be investigated by the committee. He most heartily supported the amendment of the hon. member for Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh. He could not help agreeing with many of the observations that had fallen from the hon. the Solicitor-General and the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, that a great deal of the entire spirit of the Act was derived from some of the English Acts, if not altogether. There were two clauses in this Act, which showed the unsuitableness of this Act. He gave the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs every credit for framing and carrying out the Act; he gave credit to every person concerned in it, but he did think there were many clauses which would bear improvement, and that it was necessary to regulate the rules between the employer and the employed. He would refer to one or two clauses which he considered were rather hard upon servants. If the servant enters into an agreement and does not perform it, what is the remedy for the master? By the Act it may be lawful for a justice on complaint to issue a warrant for apprehending such servant. The first step is to issue a warrant and put him in prison. Now he must say that he considered this a severe penalty on the unfortunate servant. The hon. member commented at some length on these clauses, and concluded by saying these two clauses struck him as being one-sided, and more in favour of the master than the servant. He did not, in making these remarks, intend to say any thing harsh of the gentlemen who had framed this Bill, as he believed most sincerely they were actuated by the feeling of doing justice both to the servants and to the employer. He did, however, think that this Bill should not be renewed from year to year; he therefore had much pleasure in supporting the motion that it be referred to a committee.

Mr. T. G. RUSDEN remarked, that as the hon. member for King and Georgiana had alluded to the hardships experienced by servants under the Masters and Servants' Act, he would allude to a case of extreme hardship, in which the hon. and learned member was to a certain extent implicated. When he said "implicated," he meant that the hon. member was a spectator. (Mr. R. here related a case in which a man without any accusation being preferred against him was taken up, imprisoned, and otherwise grossly ill-used, and when the hon. member for King and Georgiana was asked to interpose, he declined doing so.) With regard to the proposed committee he for one had no objection to its appointment; but he thought hon. members ought to make themselves acquainted with the clauses of the Act before they proceeded to condemn it, or to propose amendments. The subject was one that had occupied a large share of attention on the part of the old Legislature, and there were at present no fewer than five Acts, all bearing upon the same subject, and principally as amendments one upon another. (The hon. member here entered into two or three of the clauses, showing their nature and tendency.) It appeared to him, so far as he could understand the subject, that there were many other acts far more objectionable than the Masters and Servants' Act. Among them he might mention the Impounding Act, Scab Act, and Electoral Act, all of which were far more in need of amendment than the Hired Servants Act. In one of these power was given to report certain matters to the Government; but had not all experience proved that it was the invariable rule of the Government to protect the delinquents, whatever may be their faults. Last session he had brought forward a motion having for its object the issue of a new Commission of the Peace, and in consequence of the Government having promised him that this should be done about the middle of January, he was induced to withdraw it. Now, the middle of January had long since passed, and they appeared to be as far off a new commission as ever.

Mr. BOWMAN observed that perhaps he had as much experience in the working of the Masters and Servants Act as any honorable member present, and he could therefore only attribute the remarks of the hon. and learned member for King and Georgiana, to his short residence in the colony, and consequent inexperience. If the views of the hon. member were carried into effect, the result would be most inconvenient, and even ruinous to the employers. It was sheer absurdity to talk of summoning servants, for this simple reason, that if a servant absconded, there was scarcely any probability of finding him out, and consequently he could not be served with a summons, and if he were, he might, before the day of hearing elude the vigilance of the police. If there were no other reason, he thought this sufficiently showed the necessity of a warrant, and he should be very sorry to see the provision of the Act relating to this matter abolished. With regard to the employer, the case was very different; he could always be found, and, therefore, a summons could at any moment be served on him, so that, in his case, there was no necessity for a warrant. They should bear in mind, moreover, that the offences perpetrated by servants were generally greater than those committed by the employers. The absconding of one man might occasion the most serious inconvenience, even as in some cases that had occurred to his knowledge the loss of a whole flock of sheep, and where he would ask, was the employer to obtain recompense? He had himself witnessed many extreme instances of hardships as affecting the employer, whilst he was aware of but very few as affecting the employé, if he chose to avail himself of the ordinary tribunals. He remembered when the measure was first introduced by the hon. member for the Murray, the general impression was very different from what it appeared to be now, and many even went so far as to say that the Act was not stringent enough. For his own part he believed that it had worked well, and he should therefore vote for its continuance. At the same time, he admitted that the jurisdiction of the magistrates might be extended with advantage from £30 to £50, so as to be in proportion to the rise in wages. Whatever might be the issue of this motion, he hoped that hon. members would weigh well the nature of the Act before they determined upon altering or mutilating it.

Mr. SUTTOR was of opinion that the hon. member who last spoke had selected the most extreme cases for the purpose of illustrating his arguments, and in so doing had not given a fair idea of the character of the measure. For his own part, he had always regarded it as a very imperfect measure, and had, when it was first introduced, voted against the imprisoning clauses. (Hear.) As he entertained the same opinion still, he could not but support the motion for referring the whole matter to the consideration of a select committee. He might remark that there was one clause in the Act which had long since become a dead letter—he alluded to the one having reference to discharges. Since the gold discovery, servants on leaving their places scarcely ever asked for discharges, and for the same reason, the scarcity of labour—employers were obliged to engage them almost without asking any questions at all. He had, himself, during the last few months employed a large number, chiefly persons who had been at the diggings, and in no instance did they produce a discharge. Such being the case, it appeared to him perfectly useless to retain a clause which, to all intents and purposes, was inoperative. He also thought there was something inconsistent in the clause relating to the imprisonment of females, which, to a certain extent, stultified itself. With these and one or two other clauses either amended or expunged, he thought the old Act might be continued. He would remark, in conclusion, that since the cessation of transportation, the number of offences brought before the local courts had been gradually decreasing,—so that now it was a mere fraction of what it used to be.

Mr. FLOOD said that, as it appeared to be generally admitted that the Act in many respects had become a dead letter, there was very little use in retaining it upon the Statute-book. He quite agreed that there were many other laws in force quite as bad, and among these was the Scab Act alluded to. He wondered that some one had not brought in a measure to destroy human beings, as well as to destroy sheep. As for the Hired Servants' Act, he believed that the terror which it produced in the minds of the servants was of itself the cause of much injury to the interests of the employers. It appeared to him that the relationship between the employer and the employed might be easily governed without the intervention of any such laws. When once it was shown that a master and servant could not agree, he maintained that it was the interest of both parties to separate; for they might depend upon it, that no forced connection of this kind could be productive of good to either party. He thought that all cases of litigation between the masters and servants should, as far as was possible, be made to partake of the character of debtor and creditor, that was in all purely civil cases. In a limited community like this, it was not likely that men would abscond, and after earning wages subject themselves to loss. He would have no objection, if servants acted improperly, to see their wages confiscated; but he was disinclined to delegate further power to the magistrates of the interior, than they at present possessed. In his opinion magistrates in remote districts of the colony paid very little attention to the law, and less to the justice of cases brought before them. They had very few such magistrates as the honorable member for the Southern Boroughs (Mr. Murray). If they had, the frequent complaints that were made against that body would not be heard. He would for these reasons oppose the motion put forward by the honorable member for the Cumberland Boroughs, to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates in matters of this kind from £30 to £50; and he confidently anticipated that the House would join with him in that opposition. Society was widely different now compared with what it was when the Act was passed, and it should be modified to meet the altered circumstances of the colony. If this was done, it would be better both for the employer and the employed; therefore he was disposed to support the motion for sending the question to be deliberated upon by a select committee, if committees were not already too numerous. With the permission of the House he would beg that the name of the hon. and learned member for King and Georgiana be added to the committee, as that gentleman would, from his legal knowledge, assist the committee in coming to a just conclusion on the question.

Mr. MURRAY expressed a wish that the name of the hon. and learned member for King and Georgiana be substituted for his own on the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL congratulated the House that one of the first measures brought under the consideration of their new Parliament or Responsible Government was a motion for the consideration of the Masters and Servants' Act. It proved to his mind that what they had been so long unsuccessfully contending for under the old system was one which under Responsible Government they could overcome. He was surprised at the observation of the honorable the Attorney-General, who in the course of his speech said that there was nothing to his (Mr. Manning's) mind to prevent this bill from remaining another year on the statute book; particularly after what had fallen from honorable members who had spoken of its harshness, and how hostile it was to the liberty of the subject. When he saw the honorable member for the Southern Boroughs rise in his place in that House and endeavour to defend the Act, and when he remembered that that hon. gentleman's remarks had been greeted with cheers from the hon. the Prime Minister, it convinced him that it was only under a Responsible Government they could expect to make any reform in the Masters and Servants' Act. He was in favour of the addition of the name of the hon. and learned member for King and Georgiana to the committee, in substitution of that of the hon. the Chairman of Committees, who, he thought, ought not to be placed in a position that would bring him prominently into any connection with the question. No doubt the altered circumstances of the colony would be taken into consideration by the committee, and that all necessary reform would be made in the Act. There was a similar Act to the Masters and Servants' Act; he alluded to the Mercantile Seaman's Act, under the clauses of which he saw such proceedings carried out as could only lead one to suppose that they were living in a slave State. (A laugh from the ministerial benches.) He could not see the reason why the honorable the Premier should laugh when he made allusion to the Mercantile Seaman's Act. He again repeated, that some of the scenes enacted under the clauses of that Act were worthy only of a slave State. Was it not disgraceful to their character as Britons and the descendants of Britons to see advertisements daily in the public Press offering sums as high as £50 for the apprehension of sailors? This could only remind one of similar advertisements in slave States, where 200 dollars would be offered for the capture of a runaway negro, and their £50 was, in this respect, similar to the 200 dollars of the slave State. It was a most degrading thing to see men marched, in irons, through their streets, and manacled like felons under the powers of the Act. But when he saw statesmen and legislators in that House contending that this obnoxious law should remain on the statute-book, he could not speak too strongly, nor could he help expressing surprise that his remarks should be met with a laugh in a matter which so nearly concerned the liberty of the subject. So deeply was the mind of the country set on the repeal of those obnoxious Acts, that hardly a representative within the walls of that House who had not promised to his constituents that he would do what he could in his place in the Assembly to remedy the defects of those Acts; and yet, no doubt, some of them would be found, like the hon. member for the Cumberland Boroughs, who said that the old state of things with respect to the relation of masters and servants should continue, and that no amendment in the Act was necessary. He hoped that the new members would be found supporting the measure.

Mr. SANDEMAN thought that too much time had been given to the discussion of this question. He had no objection to have the subject submitted to the consideration of a select committee, because it was one which was of the greatest importance to the residents of the interior. He hoped, however, that the committee would be cautious before they attempted to alter the provisions of the present Bill, or in any way to interfere with them, particularly so far as they might render them less stringent. He had great experience as an employer of labour, and he believed that the provisions of the Master and Servants' Act were not too stringent or severe, and, therefore, it was that he hoped the committee would act very cautiously in altering any of the provisions of a Bill, which was of so great importance to the country at large.

Mr. WEEKES was desirous that it would not be supposed out of doors that the sentiments that had been uttered by the hon. member for the Cumberland Boroughs (Mr. Bowman) were the sentiments of that House. He was shocked to hear that hon. member express, in the indifferent tone he used, that it was quite a simple thing to send their servants to gaol. With what simplicity, not to say humanity, that hon. member (Mr. Bowman) had said that there was no harm in sending servants to gaol, that they were there before, and therefore it was little punishment to the servants to send them there again. He did not think that it was a proper or becoming thing in that hon. member to treat lightly so sacred a matter as the liberty of the subject. The hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, in his speech, furnished one of the strongest reasons to induce the House to send the bill to the consideration of a select committee, and that as the description that the honorable gentleman gave of the conduct of magistrates on the country benches. From the picture drawn of those functionaries, it was evident to the House that it was impossible for poor servants to get justice administered to them at tribunals constituted such as the country benches were. It was in the remote districts of the country that the Act, bad as it was, would be most abused; there, far away from the eye of the Press—far from the expression of public feeling, that would be brought to bear upon any undue display of partiality or corruption, the House were bound to extend protection to the employed of every class in the colony. [The hon. member here read the third and fourth sections of the Act, and proceeded.] That was a measure, take it all in all, that was arbitrary enough to prevent persons, no matter how pressing the circumstances, to enter into hired service. Where a contract was violated the employed was peremptorily sent to gaol for three months, but where a contract was broken by the employer he had to pay the wages to the man, and such amount of fine as the Justices might think fit, not exceeding the sum of £10. These clauses were of a most arbitrary nature, and might have the effect of deterring many from coming to these colonies.

Mr. BUCKLEY thought that portion of the Act which related to immigrants was just. Persons from up the country might visit the immigration barracks for the purpose of engaging a servant, and return leaving the servant to follow. In consequence of gross misrepretentations the servant employed might refuse to fulfil her engagement, and thus render it necessary for the employer to make a second journey to Sydney. The law ought to meet such cases.

Mr. ROBERTSON suggested, that, instead of Mr. Martin, the name of Mr. Faucett should be placed on the committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not regret the matter had been discussed, and he was now disposed to think the subject ought to be referred to a select committee for consideration. The members of that committee would now enter upon the discharge of their duties with more advantage than if the discussion had not taken place. The matter before the House was one of great importance socially and morally, if not politically. The hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Campbell) seemed to imply that he (the honorable and learned Attorney-General) looked upon the proposition for the appointment as a piece of presumption; such, however, was not the case. The hon. gentleman, too, had expressed his surprise that hon. members on the Government benches should laugh at his remarks: if that hon. member was amusing or chose to joke, surely hon. members might laugh. The hon. and learned gentleman then said he would not only offer no opposition to the Bill, but would cordially give his support as far as his vote was concerned, in favour of the appointment of the proposed select committee. There might be some clauses of the Act requiring emendation—those for instance, which related to the discharges and the non-employment of servants unless they possessed discharges. There ought to be no preference of class, but the law ought to be as strict against the master as against the servant. A contract should be deemed to be a contract on both sides, and enforced to such an extent as was necessary for the well-being of the community. His hon. and learned colleague had stated an opinion to which he (the Attorney-General) could not subscribe—to the effect that this was a kind of bargain which it would be better to give up as soon as it became unpalatable. Such a course of proceeding might probably answer in reference to domestic servants, but it would operate very unjustly in reference to a great many other classes. A man might have a distaste for his wife, or an unprofitable bargain, but in either case was the contract to be null and void because it had become unpalatable? When the hon. member for Sydney compared the condition of servants to that of slaves in the American States, he appeared to have forgotten this distinction; that servants in this colony entered into their engagements of their own free will, and they entered only into such contracts as they pleased. No one interfered with the exercise of his discretion. Having as a freeman entered into this contract, the law ought to be so framed as to guard the rights of both parties. The matter was important not only legally, but morally. He had read in a good book—"The righteous man keepeth his promise even to his own hurt." It was said too by a writer of past ages—"Use your own—your liberty, your property, or whatever it may be, so that you do no injury to another." It had been said by one honorable member that in some parts of the colony the distance of courts and magistrates rendered the law a dead letter. The hon. and learned Attorney-General, however, apprehended whatever difficulty there might be in enforcing the laws, their very existence prevented the committal of offences which would otherwise occur—the knowledge of the law's existence tended to repress crime. By the last post he had received a letter from an acquaintance of his up the country, in reference to the difficulty which existed in consequence of the scarcity of magistrates in the district. He said he was at a distance of thirty miles from any Bench; that the nearest of the three magistrates lived at a distance of twelve miles from his residence, and the other two thirty miles; his German servants on one or two occasions had made a sort of revolt in order to get something they chose to exact. They put a red shirt on the top of a pole, signifying while it remained there they would not do a stroke of work, remarking that there was no justice; that their master might go to the bench if he could. Such a state of things ought not to be; it was injurious in many ways. It was injurious to the morals of those who were led into the commission of moral—thought not deep—crimes. He thought the case of domestic servants might be left, but that in the case of those who undertake to reap our corn, mow our grass, or enter into contracts to perform any work the non-performance of which would occasion serious results—the law should be clear and impartial. There should be a mutuality. The employer should have no advantage over the employed, nor the employed over the employer. In cases of this sort he thought the committee would do well to bear in mind that legislation was necessary even for keeping the consciences of those whose conscience required direction, from falling into error. He fully agreed with those hon. members who had expressed themselves in favour of a mutuality. He would have the master who broke his contract with his servant equally liable as the servant who would not fulfil his agreement. The hon. member for Roxburgh had mentioned a case which ought to be met by the law, of a servant accepting an engagement up the country, and on his arrival by a dray, being turned adrift in the bush—another man having been engaged. He wished the law to be strong for the rich and strong for the poor.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that his hon. and learned colleague had misunderstood what he had stated. He said he regretted to see the introduction of criminal law take the place of that civil remedy which applied to breaches of contract; but if a necessity for the exercise of this criminal law existed, it should not be applied without due consideration.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. BUCKLEY postponed his motions—"That copies of all correspondence between the Government and Arthur E. Halloran, Esquire, Commissioner of Crown Lands in and for the district of Wide Bay and Burnett River, on the subject of the proposed application of the Towns' Police Act to the town of Gayndah in the aforesaid district; also of all correspondence between the Government and certain magistrates of the said district, on the same subject, be laid upon the table of this House." And—"That copies of all correspondence between the Government and Joseph North, Esq., Returning Officer for the electoral district of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa, on the subject of a proposed alteration of the place of nomination for the aforesaid electoral district; also, between the Government and Arthur E. Halloran, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands for the pastoral district of Wide Bay and Burnett River, on the same subject; also, between the Government and William Forster, Esq., M.L.A., for the county of Murray, on the same subject, be laid upon the table of this House."

BURROWA.

Mr. FAUCETT moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House,—1. A copy of any correspondence that has taken place between the Bench of Magistrates at Binalong and the Bench of Magistrates at Yass, and between those benches and the Government, and between the Government and any of the residents of Burrowa, relative to appointing Burrowa a place for holding Petty Sessions. 2. A copy of any correspondence that has taken place between the Government and any of the residents at Burrowa relative to the building of a lock-up at Burrowa." In making this motion, he would state that his object was to induce the Government to make Burrowa a place where petty sessions should be held. He might say that Burrowa was 35 miles distant from any place where petty sessions were at present held, and that its population and importance had much increased during the last few years. If any case, however trivial, had to be ad

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 12.—Eudorus, schooner, 144 tons, Captain Seamen, from South Sea Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Needham and Son, E. Hoskins. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.

August 12.—Triton, for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—John Nussey, for Mauritius; Alfred, for Hong Kong; Granite City, for Manila; City of Sydney, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.

August 12.—Granite City, ship, 771 tons, Captain Lenk, for Manila, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 12.—Thistle (s.), from the Hunter, with 85 bales hay, 24 bags maize, 6 sides bacon, 2 bundles shovels, 9 pigs, 3 tins cheese, 80 sheep, 3 cases eggs, 1 coop rabbits, and sundries; Williams (s.), from the Hunter, with 17 bales hay, 60 hides, 2 casks tallow, 2 bales wool, 10 bundles skins, 12 cases eggs, 100 bags maize, 7 horses, 70 sheep, 1 coop fowls, and sundries; Cumberland, Adolphus, Petrel, and Sir John Franklin, from Morpeth and Newcastle, with 386 tons coals; Henry, Midshipman, Magnet, and Agnes, from Brisbane Water, with 21,000 feet of timber, 40,000 shingles, and 300 baskets shells; Australasian League, from the Richmond River, with 55,000 feet of cedar.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 12.—Reaper, for Morpeth; Speculant, Petrel, and Sir John Franklin, for Newcastle; Midshipman, Henry, Reindeer, Magnet, and Agnes, for Brisbane Water; Titania, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.

August 13.—Eudorus, from South Sea Islands: 45 tuns cocoanut-oil, 8 tuns sperm oil, order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Mauritius.—By the John Nussey, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Honokong.—By the Alfred, this day, at noon.

For Manila.—By the Granite City, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney, this day, at 2 p.m..

For Bombay.—By the Ben Nevis, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Fanny Fisher, this day, at noon.

For Wellington and Port Cooper.—By the Dart, on Saturday, at noon.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: August 13, Emily Jane, schooner, 146 tons, Beer, for Geelong; Scotia, ship, 778 tons, Brown, for London; Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Harrold, for Mauritius; Thames, brig, 240 tons, Griffiths, for Singapore.

The Illawarra, from Wollongong, brought up a number of passengers last night, on their way to the Rocky River diggings

The Eudorus, which came in yesterday from the South Sea Islands, is last from Tonga, whence she sailed on 1st July. For the last three weeks she has been within 150 miles of this port, contending with a succession of heavy north-west gales, laying to nearly the whole time. Her sails have been blown away, and her stern boat lost, having been swept away by a sea. Captain Seamen states he never met with such a continuation of bad weather. She does not report any vessels.

The Steamtug Washington.—This well-known powerful steamtug is to be disposed of by public auction, at 12 o'clock, this day, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 13.—Boomerang (s.), Captain O'Reilly, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.—Creole, schooner, Carter, master, for Hobart Town, with 125 tons coals.

August 13.—Ellenor Lancaster, barque, M'Lean, master, for Melbourne, with 640 tons coals.

August 13.—Maria, brig, Ashmore, master, for New Caledonia, with 64 head cattle, 160 sheep. Passengers—Madame Greya and servant, Messrs. Heale, Lambert, Plews, and Rev. T. Chion, Mauritia, the native king and suite.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 13.—Hunter, Courier, Pegasus.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

WITH THEIR LAST REPORTS.

Australia, barque, 280 tons, Williams, hence 26th October. Reported April 27, with 165 barrels. Buckland, agent.

Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Eury, hence, February 12th, 1856. R. Towns, agent.

Daniel Watson, brig, 190 tons, Phillips, hence, February 3. Reported in March, at Howe's Island, one whale. Smith, agent.

Governor, brig, 147 tons, Smith, hence, August 12, 1855. R. Towns, agent.

Independence, brig, 199 tons, Peters, hence, 1st June, 1856. R. Towns and Co., owners.

Jane, barque, 356 tons, Wybrow, hence, 28th March, 1856. Reported in March, at Howe's Island, clean. R. Towns, agent.

Kate, brig, 231 tons, Sargent, hence, 19th April. T. Dawson, owner.

Kestrel, brig, 136 tons, Sullivan, hence, 21st October, 1855. Reported in March, at Howe's Island, clean. Merriman, agent.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 253 tons, Oliver, hence, March 11. Reported on 10th April, clean. R. Towns and Co., owners.

Onyx, barque, 259 tons, Hurford, hence, June 5, 1856. R. Towns and Co., owners.

Post Boy, schooner, 96 tons, Field, hence, March 3, 1856. T. Dawson, owner.

Panama, brig, 190 tons, Bushell, hence, 19th April. Reported May 9, with 60 barrels. R. Towns, owner.

Regia, brig, 181 tons, Johnson, hence, November 1st, 1855. Reported February 15, with 75 barrels. Thacker and Co., agents.

Royal Sovereign, schooner, 160 tons, Needham, hence, 26th October, 1855. R. Towns, agent.

Susan, brig, 230 tons, Hoodley, hence, 21st October, 1855. Reported in March, with 80 barrels. Smith, agent.

Sutton, barque, 282 tons, M'Beath, hence, October 3, 1855. Cole, owner.

Vernon, brig, 230 tons, Spurling, hence, April 6th, 1856. Smith, agent.

Waterwitch, barque, 382 tons, Lee, hence, 5th September, 1855. Reported April, with 180 barrels. Smith, agent.

Woodlark, barque, 190 tons, Cook. Reported in March, at Howe's Island, clean. R. Towns, owner.

THE NEW CLIPPER SHIP MORNING LIGHT.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

It has very justly been said that no system of protection to shipping could be worth looking for, unless the Chinese system of protection. There, the memory of a man does not go beyond the great lumbering thing called a junk; and they are not likely to go beyond it, unless the revolution should drive them on a little. They have a law that the junk in the port from which a ship shall be built; and if a man builds a vessel upon any other plan, it is held to be a foreign ship, and cannot engage in the home trade of China. And so it has been with us until the last few years, when our legislators blessed us with free trade. We are free to admit that there were shipowners suffering; but their ships were such that they could neither hire nor sell them, except at a great reduction. Their ships were out of fashion—they did not suit the requirements of the age; and, now, our shipowners, rather than pay their money in buying ships of an old build, construct new ones, of an entirely different order, suited to the requirements of the trade which has lately been opened up in different directions. They are forced to it. Competition obliges them to go to sea with ships built to sail quick, and to carry the largest amount of tonnage in proportion to their size. The Yankees are perpetually buying themselves to improve the sailing and cargo carrying capacities of their ships, and free trade forces ourselves and our colonies to do our best to keep pace with them. And we have kept pace with them so far; of this there is ample proof in the remarkably expeditious passages of our Australian liners, our China clippers, and our cotton ships. The Liverpool and Australian trade has just gained another acquisition in the arrival at this port, for the first time, of the Morning Light, a magnificent vessel, to form one of the Black Ball Line, owned by Messrs. James Baines and Co., whose enterprise in the development of our Australian trade has long been an acknowled fact.

On paying a visit to the Battery, we observed the Morning Light lying in the Huskisson Dock, and being unwilling to permit the opportunity to pass of inspecting this leviathan, we stepped on board, and were most kindly afforded every opportunity for gratifying our curiosity by the first officer, Mr. Buchanan. The first, when standing on the quay, we were particularly struck with the long rakish bow which she possesses, and the bold sheer which graduates her entire length, and rises elegantly fore and aft. Her stern is rounded, and she has a full poop-deck. The stern is pronounced to be a graceful piece of skilled workmanship. Having ascended to the main deck, we went forward, and found in the forecastle most admirable accommodation for the crew. Proceeding aft was a spacious deck-house, containing the galleys, in which are ovens for baking fresh bread, and the apparatus necessary for supplying with food 500 or 600 people daily. There was also a cow-house (intending passengers by this ship will notice the laudable desire of the Messrs. Baines to attend to their every comfort)—an ice-house, and other conveniences. In this part of the ship is the hospital, for any passengers who may be sick, and prefer retirement to being harassed in their berths below by the never-ending merriment of their fellow-passengers—for at sea all classes of passengers always are merry. Still further aft we came to another large deck-house, fitted up for the petty officers, and including the apartments for the surgeon—a model druggist's shop.

We next come to the saloon, the entrance to which is by a spacious lobby, in which are beautiful walnut settees, stuffed and covered with figured crimson velvet. Gentlemen "who would sooner go without a meal than be denied a pipe" will be glad to learn that this is the smoking-room. It is indeed fitted up with everything that could be desired. On the left of it are the steward's apartments, and on the right the kitchen, fitted up with great care, and furnished with the necessary culinary utensils of the most approved make. On the left hand side, facing the deck, to which access is gained by a door, and having also an entrance into the saloon, are Captain Gillies' apartments, and on the opposite side of the vessel is the chief officer's room, both apartments being extensive, and beautifully furnished. But the saloon will attract the visitor's attention more than anything else. It is 85 feet in length, by about 36 in width, and pre-emts an appearance of grandeur seldom found on board ship. The carpets are of the choicest description, and must have cost a very considerable sum of money. The tables are of walnut, as are also the settees, which are covered with figured crimson velvet of the most costly description. The afterpart of the saloon is relieved by mirrors, which are set in panels, and is looped up with blue and salmon-coloured drapery, with gold tassels. The ladies will doubtless be delighted to hear that, for their pleasure, a splendid piano is provided. The ceiling of the saloon is remarkably pretty the centre being very delicately painted white, and tipped with gold, whilst the panels are of a delicate rosenic hue. On each side of the saloon are twelve state rooms, affording accommodation for about 60 passengers. The entrance to them are by doors, the frames of which are of solid mahogany, and the panels of satin wood, with pilasters of walnut between each. The state rooms alone are worth a visit, the furniture being of the most chaste order, and the drapery of the most gorgeous and expensive character. Each state room is furnished with a set of drawers, for linen, &c., and light and ventilation has been most carefully attended to. No wonder that so many old colonists who have gone out to Melbourne, having made a fortune, coming back to England to see their friends, return by these magnificent ships. Did they live in a hotel for a couple of months, instead of on board ship, their comfort could not be better attended to. There will not be any lack of space for the passengers to exercise in. The main deck is most extensive, the poop is a magnificent promenade and the deck-houses, which have overhanging roofs, so that persons may be sheltered not only from the sun, but also from the rain, afford considerable space for walking on. From the forecastle to the poop are bridges, so that persons may walk uninterruptedly from the one to the other. We should also mention that bells are provided for the passengers, a most salutary precaution against sickness.

We next pay a visit to the 'tween decks, and, but for the fact that we are not accustomed to see such sights, should have been astonished at the extraordinary expanse of room. We believe the fittings here will be of the best possible character—in fact, they could not be otherwise, for if they were, the energetic emigration officer at this port—Captain Schomberg, would not allow the vessel to proceed to sea. His name is a sufficient guarantee that no vessel for Melbourne will leave Liverpool without every precaution being taken by the owners for the safety and health of the passengers. In the 'tween decks of the Morning Light there are 26 port-holes, which will supply fresh air, and the foul air will escape through apertures in the bottoms of the deck houses. In the lower hold are immense tanks capable of holding ten or twelve thousand gallons of water.

On ascending to the main deck again we naturally took a survey of the immense spars of this ship, the size of which may be inferred from the following measurements of her masts and yards:—

	Diameter. Inches.	Length. Feet.	Masthands. Feet.
Fore	43½	64	17
Top	21½	47	10
Topgallant	16	29	0
Royal	14	17	pole 9
Main	44½	71	17
Top	22½	50	10
Topgallant	17	29	0
Royal	15	17	0
Skysail	11	11	pole 9
Mizen	34½	61	14
Top	19½	42	9
Topgallant	14	26	0
Royal	12	15	pole 8
	Yards. Diameter. Inches.	Length. Feet.	Yardarms. Feet.
Fore	34	80	5
Top	30	80	5
Topgallant	14	60	4
Royal	9	36	3
Main	36	100	5
Top	21	75	5½
Topgallant	14	54	4
Royal	11	40	3
Skysail	8	30	1½
Crossjack	21	74	4½
Mizentop	16	57½	5
Topgallant	10	42	3½
Royal	8	30	2

The Morning Light is 208 feet over all, 44 feet broad, and has 28 feet depth of hold; her tonnage is 2000 tons. She is a long-floored ship, with sharp ends, and stews about 6000 bales of New Orleans cotton. Many clippers have scarcely any bottom at all, and require five or six hundred tons of ballast to fit them for sea. The kelsons in this ship are five feet high, and she has sister-kelsons as well as being diagonally fastened with iron knees, secured by copper bolts. It will thus be seen that she is a remarkably strong ship. She was built a short time ago at St. John's, by the eminent builders, Wright Brothers, and has just arrived from Mobile with about 6000 bales cotton, after an extraordinary run of 25 days, the average passage from that port to Liverpool being 35 to 45 days, and many vessels not making it under 60.

The safety of the ship has been well looked to. There are six capstans, plenty of spare anchors and spars, fire-engines and boats. If the Morning Light does not receive a full complement of passengers, and make a rapid passage, we shall be much surprised, for it may in truth be said that she has every appearance of a "clipper."

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. Even.
14	Thursday.	6 40	5 29	6 36	7 21

Moon—full, 3h. 59m. P.M., August 16.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

Dist.	Stations.	DOWN TRAINS—Mixed. a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	7·0	9·30	10·0	12·0	1·0	4·30	5·30
2	Newtown	7·8	9·38	10·8	12·8	1·8	4·38	5·38
5	Ashfield	7·18		10·18	12·18	1·18	4·48	5·48
6¼	Burwood	7·23		10·23	12·23	1·23	4·53	5·53
8¼	Homebush	7·33		10·33	12·33	1·33	5·3	6·3
13¼	Parramatta	7·52		10·52	12·52	1·52	5·22	6·22
	Stations.	UP TRAINS—Mixed. a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Dist.								
0	Parramatta	7·0		9·30	11·30	1·30	5·30	5·30
5½	Homebush	7·16		9·46	11·46	1·46	5·46	5·46
7	Burwood	7·24		9·54	11·54	1·54	5·54	5·54
8¼	Ashfield	7·34		9·4	12·4	2·4	6·4	6·3
11¾	Newtown	7·46	9·45	9·16	12·16	2·16	6·16	6·14
13¾	Sydney	7·52	9·52	9·22	12·22	2·22	6·22	6·20

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney at 9 and 10·45 a.m., and 3 and 5·30 p.m. From Parramatta at 9·30 a.m., and 1·30, 4, and 5·30 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Chief Justice entered into a long and elaborate defence of his position as a member and President of the House. He explained that this defence was drawn from him solely in consequence of the statement made by Mr. E. Deas Thomson, in his letter to the Governor, that the office of President was a political one, and one which should be vacated on a change of ministry: and that he made this defence at the earliest opportunity that had offered. After reading a letter that he had addressed to the Governor, asking whether his Excellency regarded the office as of a political character, and the reply of his Excellency declaiming any such opinion, the Chief Justice pointed out that the appointment, according to the Constitution Act, vested with his Excellency alone, and not with the Executive—a fact which, in his estimation, destroyed the political character of the office, though he admitted that, in nominating any one to the office or removing any one from it, the Governor would do wisely to consult the wishes of the cabinet. He acknowledged that at first he was averse to accepting the appointment, although it gratified his ambition; but he denied that the office was a political one in any sense which it involved in connexion with party struggles. In the wider sense, in which politics was a science—the science of Government—he admitted that the position of a legislative councillor was political, but in that respect he argued that judges were very fit persons to be legislators, from their education, their reading, their reflection, their acquaintance with existing laws and their working, and their knowledge of defects in statutes in force. He fortified his opinion on this subject by the authority of Macaulay and Bentham, and also adduced, as of colonial influence, the opinions of Mr. Martin. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Deas Thomson, and Mr. Day, of Tasmania. He specified several matters on which judges were particularly competent to aid in the passing of laws, and maintained that since the time of James II. the character of the Bench for integrity had stood too high to expose its occupants to the imputation of prostituting their position to political ends. As a proof that he had not been tempted to take the post of President by the love of gain, he mentioned that he had expressly stipulated that he should not receive the salary attached. In conclusion, he intimated that, though his own opinions were strong as to the propriety of his legislative position, he would not retain his office if a decided opposition to it were manifested on the part of a majority of the colonists, or their representatives.

Mr. Deas Thomson expressed regret that any observation of his should have called forth a defence on the part of the President. After what he had heard he was willing to admit that it was scarcely justifiable in him to characterise the office of President as political. There was great difference, however, between the position of the Chief Justice and his own, since he had been a leading political character for thirteen sessions. He hoped the President would retain his office, and his coadjutors their seats in the Council.

Captain Mayne was appointed a member of the Standing Orders Committee: and a petition, praying for the electoral separation of Ipswich and Brisbane, was presented.

The three bills which stood for a second reading were postponed, and the House adjourned till to-day.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the sense of the House appearing against him, the Colonial Secretary withdrew his motion for a select committee on all repairs, alterations, and furniture of Government House, and to the Gardens of the Inner Domain.

On the motion of the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. S. A. Donaldson and Mr. James Macarthur were added to the Library Committee.

The Infants Marriage and Settlement Bill, and the Bills of Lading Bill, were read a second time, and passed through committee.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Masters and Servants Act Continuation Bill. The hon. and learned gentleman stated that he had only contemplated renewing the Act for a short period, and if the House should think it better to inquire into the whole subject of the law respecting masters and servants, he should not object to the appointment of a select committee.

Mr. Robertson then moved—

That the question be amended by the omission of all the words following the word "That" at the commencement, with a view to the insertion in their place of the words following, "This bill be referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the operation of the laws relating to masters and servants, and to frame a measure to consolidate and amend such laws. That such committee consist of Mr. Nichols, Mr. Jones, Mr. William Macleay, Mr. Marks, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Barker, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Robertson."

After considerable discussion, of a somewhat discursive character, the amendment was passed and the committee appointed.

The Council adjourned at half-past 7 o'clock.

The motion to rescind the resolutions condemning the appointment of Judges will be submitted to the House for consideration to-day. The independent members will have one great point to consider—not whether the appointment of Judges is proper in itself, but whether, by a motion carried by accident, they will effect an essential change in the Constitution. That the appointment of the Judges was originally contemplated, is clear from the expulsion of a clause in the draft of the Constitution Bill, by which their nomination would have been forbidden. The time may come when the structure of the Second Chamber shall pass in review before all branches of the Legislature. Guided by the light of experience, we may be able to decide whether the functions of a colonial judge are compatible with those of a lawgiver. We shall then in a regular and satisfactory form determine a question which, however it may appear to those who see everything clearly when they see at all, is, notwithstanding, to men of reading and reflection, entangled with doubts, and beset with many considerations which counteract and break the force of each other.

We do not apply this difficulty to the nomination of the Judges only. Few persons could be named who would not encounter some objections. The adoption of the resolution was injudicious, because it can do nothing. The Judges will not, and ought not to abandon a duty they have accepted, because a majority in the Assembly express an adverse opinion. Such servility would not only destroy the character of the Legislative Council, it would be an abdication of those conservative functions for which a Second Chamber is instituted. We hope that this colony is not to be governed by *resolutions*—especially such as are passed by accident, and without discussion.

A most important change in the constitution of the Upper House ought to be adopted only after a full deliberation, and after affording members who wish for nothing so much as the prevalence of right, the information such a subject requires. There must be strong reasons in favour of allowing judges to take part in legislation, since it has not only the sanction of antiquity, but is continued and defended by a nation most jealous for the purity of the Bench. In the history of England we have had corrupt and servile judges, but whenever they have been branded with infamy, it was not for their conduct as legislators, but their behaviour on the judgment-seat alone.

We acknowledge, at once, that while we have hesitated to adopt any decided opinion on a subject of such moment,—while we have been desirous to try the Constitution fully, before pronouncing it defective, we have had many misgivings respecting the policy of the nomination of the Judges. But this doubt has arisen from an almost morbid anxiety for the safety of our Courts, and certainly not from a clear perception of the real merits of a debateable question, and which can only be revealed by time. We see no absolute necessity that the Judges should become political partisans, or mingle in the fierce contentions which are occasioned by ambition. Their office, their age, and their sense of propriety would secure them against the temptations of faction. The very duties assigned to a Second Chamber are those for which they are peculiarly fitted. They see more of the relations of men as members of society; they discern more clearly the defects of law, and the necessity for reform, than almost any other class of men. The Chief Justice enumerated questions of the utmost moment to a people, which scarcely admit of partisanship, but specially demand the knowledge and sagacity which are constantly exercised and strengthened in the practice of the Courts. Among these are insolvent laws, the registration of deeds, the relations of masters and servants, the titles to lands, and generally the protection of life and property. When we consider by what odd and whimsical combinations of droll events many who undertake the task of legislators are enabled to assume that office,—and that, as the chosen of the people,—we have no reason to relinquish any one chance we possess to protect the country from crude, violent, and useless legislation. The celebrated speech of Mr. Macaulay, quoted by Sir Alfred Stephen, related to the proposal to exclude a Judge from the Commons. The leanings of that great politician were all to the liberal side of politics. What did he say, then, when the question was discussed? "I never gave a vote in my life with a more entire confidence that it was right. I must think it hardly creditable to this House that a bill against which so much can be said, and in favour of which so little has been said, should have been permitted to attain this stage without a division." Mentioning certain judges who sat in the House of Commons, he inquires—"Sir, is it pretended even now that any one of those eminent judges ever, in any respect, discharged his judicial duties less efficiently because he was admitted to a seat in this House? If it is not so pretended, I ask, is it the part of a wise statesman to alter a system which has existed for six centuries, and against which it is not alleged that any single case of inconvenience has arisen save that it does not appear to us to square with an abstract principle." This debate it must be recollected related to the exclusion of judges from the Commons only. The House of Lords has always among its most conspicuous members the great luminaries of the law.

Mr. Macaulay pointed out the absurdity of a partial exclusion:—"It is notorious that, for several generations, the Judges in the House of Lords have had political sway. In the front rank were to be seen pitted against each other, two Judges—Lord Brougham, the Lord Chancellor of England, on the one side,—Lord Lyndhurst, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on the other. The fact is, that it is not only that a Judge may be made a Peer, but that all the Peers are necessarily Judges."

Mr. Macaulay continues:—"Mr. Bentham strongly objects to suffering a judge to be anything but a judge, with one exception. A judge, he says, ought to sit in the representative assembly, for says he—'the very best school for a great legislator is the judicial bench, and legislative ability is so rarely found in any society, that it is madness to throw it away when it is accessible.'"

Mr. Macaulay adds towards the close of his speech, "I would also suffer those eminent Judges who have been kept out of this House, not by any peculiar Act, but by the operation of the Act in question—the Lord Justices and Vice-Chancellors—to sit in this House, if they can find constituencies to place them here. In that way I am certain that we should add to the credit of this great representative assembly, with the credit of which every representative assembly in the world is bound up, and we should, at the same time, render ourselves more efficient for the discharge of our duties."

In the presence of such authorities the junior members of our Assembly may well exhibit a little modesty. We have the fact that every legislative body in the world has had the Judges, in some way or other, concerned in framing or revising the laws. America, while it appears an exception to this rule, has really entrusted to the Judges a power far higher and more formidable. They can stop even the whole legislative body in full career—they can nullify a law inconsistent with the compact upon which the legislative power exists. Thus Judge Story, on the American Constitution, observes—"Accordingly it has always been deemed a function indispensable for the safety and liberty of the people, that Courts of Justice should have a right to declare void such laws as violate the Constitution." If such a power has been intrusted to Courts, we, who bind our Judges by our laws, need especially the foresight and experience they may possess to preserve us from mischievous legislation.

Notwithstanding the strong arguments of great statesmen, our colonial politicians may be right in disapproving the appointment of the Judges. We may see reason hereafter with one voice to call for their release from the Legislative Council. Let, however, the colony deal cautiously with these great questions—let them not be decided by votes contributed both by those who assent to the abstract proposition and those who have heretofore argued against it. The House will act wisely if, avoiding any conclusion which shall compromise a free and full enquiry into these difficult subjects, it shall expunge a resolution which is premature, even were it otherwise defensible.

Sir Alfred Stephen talked of resignation, even against his own convictions, if he should find the country hostile to his present position.

Such pledges are never desirable, because their conditions are made up of uncertain quantities. The voice of the country cannot be determined by the mysterious evolutions of parties. The Legislative Council will only be respected as it maintains its own freedom, and holds its rights entirely independent of the opinions and votes of the other Chamber which exists under the same Constitution.

The anxiety to play a brisk game at "ins" and "outs" seems to be so great amongst certain members of the Legislative Assembly as to give rise to a fear that the session will be much more characterised by party struggles than by useful legislation. The defeat of the Ministers on the question of the nomination of the Judges to seats in the Council—a defeat without a debate, a defeat declared to be purely accidental, a defeat of the mildest possible character, being ensured only by the casting vote of the Speaker—has been magnified into a ministerial crisis, and the Opposition are asking in triumph whether Ministers are not going to resign.

Setting out, as the young Parliament is, on its constitutional career, it is important that judicious precedents should be established, and that no practice should be adoped as a recognised rule of party tactics which is not necessary to the full development of responsible government, or which would needlessly complicate the progress of legislation.

That the present Ministry should resign in consequence of the recent division, or that they should resign even if they are beaten after full discussion on the motion for which Mr. Donaldson has given notice for rescinding the late vote, would be a bad precedent. There is nothing in the character of the question at issue that should give it such prominence. It is not properly a party question at all; it is a matter on which wise and honest men hold different opinions, and hold them quite irrespectively of their general political sentiments. The opinions which any one may entertain as to the propriety of Judges being legislators are totally independent of his views on the squatting question, his views on the land question, his views on the education question, or his views on any others of those standard topics that form the politics of the day, and divide the colonists into parties. It is a question that stands apart by itself. Some Conservatives think that Judges ought to be legislators, and others think they ought not. Some Radicals think also that they ought, while others think they ought not. There is nothing in the established creed of any political party that necessarily, and for the sake of logical consistency, compels them to approve of such a combination of duties in a Judge,—nothing in the creed of any party, that compels them to disapprove of it. It is not to be tried by reference to party standards. It is a question, *per se*, to be decided by considerations of wider bearing. This being the case, it is absurd to make it a party question simply for the purpose of trying the strength of a Ministry, to complicate the discussion of a matter which well deserves to be treated on its own merits by mixing it up with another matter with which it has no necessary concern. Such a mixing up of independent questions only has the effect of preventing either of them from being properly decided. The independent members, whose votes sway the division, are embarrassed by two conflicting feelings, viz., their abstract opinion on the question under discussion, and their feeling with regard to the Ministry; and they will give their vote according as the one or other feeling predominates. Some approve the general policy of Ministers, but disapprove the particular act called in question; others, *vice versa*, disapprove their general policy but applaud the particular act. If votes of the Legislature are to have any meaning at all,—if they are to be placed on the records of the Parliament as indications of the opinions held by the people's representatives, it is clear that the more they are divested of party bearings, the better. Unless this is done, the division list becomes really a test of nothing. It is neither a true test of opinion nor a true test of party strength. If the House wishes to find out whether Ministers have the confidence of a majority, let a motion to that effect be brought forward and discussed.

It will be said, of course, that English precedent is against such a separation between party feeling and the discussion of isolated questions, and this is very true; but a slavish imitation of English precedent is inconvenient. Even if the English practice were always wise, a course that suited the large House of Commons might be very ill adapted to a small Assembly of only fifty-four members. In so limited a House, where the absence of a few members makes a great difference, and in a colony where the business occupations of members are so likely to give rise to their occasional absence, divisions—especially sudden and unexpected divisions—may often occur, which would have been different in a full House. And for Ministers to resign, whenever they may be left in a minority on any casual matter, would be the most preposterous folly. They are bound not to resign unless they have lost the confidence of the House, unless they can no longer carry on the Government of the country with dignity or effect. But they may be outvoted on isolated points a great many times before that is the case, and they are not justified in throwing up the reins of office in a pet because they cannot carry all their measures, or secure an approval for every one of their official acts.

There is a section of the House who would go a long way to keep Ministers in office, and there is an opposite section who would do anything to turn them out. But there is a third party, larger perhaps than either, who care much more for the country than the Ministry. It is the interest of these members to disentangle all the questions brought under discussion, as far as possible, from party feeling, and to separate debates which determine the character of laws from debates which determine the stability of Cabinets. There is no impossibility in effecting such a separation to a very considerable extent, and there is nothing in such a separation that is at variance with the spirit or destructive of the utility of responsible Government.

OUR GOLD-FIELDS.

BRAIDWOOD.

A correspondent who is connected with the firm of Messrs. Fairhurst and Co., Storekeepers, Braidwood, writes to us as follows under date 11th August:—

Amidst the numerous rumours and authenticated accounts from the gold-fields, in general, the diggings here seem to have fallen into the shade. The thousands of ounces said to have been dug at the Rocky River, and the boundless treasures which are said to have been exhumed from the Stoney Creek, are certainly sufficient to justify the fact, that every eye is turned to the Westward, or perchance the casual enquiry—what about the northern gold-fields? The Bathurst district has furnished its fourteen pounds, eighteen ounces, and other smaller nuggets, but still in this, the Stoney Creek is not altogether singular.

This supposed to be (by many) forgotten district, is now, or at any rate must of necessity ere long furnish a field for the enterprising miner, for in the course of the last week have we been surprised and gratified, by not only hearing tell of, but seeing and handling a large nugget, found by a party of four men close to the Mongarlow River, and on the ranges behind the store now occupied by Mr. Bennison. This "lump of gold" was weighed by Mr. Hogg, our worthy chief constable, and pronounced to be eight pounds seven ounces one pennyweight. It is certainly a beautiful piece, but about one pennyweight of ironstone forbidding me to assert it perfectly pure. It is only recently that an eighteen ounce nugget was found close to the same spot.

I have heard from an old resident that the Mongarlow or Little River in almost every way resembles the far-famed M'Ivor; its boundless quartz and bald ranges, the undulated character of the country, and the native wildness of the scenery, reminded him at first sight of his old favourite spot, and he states confidently that it only requires the dashing enterprise of the Port Phillip miner to test the as yet undeveloped riches of this gold-field. The above-mentioned nugget was obtained high in the ranges, and about two feet below the surface.

And then, again, the Major's Creek, that refuge for the poor miner, where every man can earn by labour his three pounds per week (if he will work), is yielding, too, its share of gold. No nugget of immense size can claim the Major's Creek as its birthplace; but though not in nuggets, it comes in quantities in dust. Last week Dwyer's party made nearly one hundred ounces; Ellis's party, thirty-three ounces; Hill's party, equally as well, if not better. These just named are working on the Commissioner's or Reserved Flat, plenty of which is yet unturned and unoccupied.

See, too, our last escort—seven hundred ounces in a fortnight! The number of diggers here do not amount to above three hundred altogether, showing above an ounce a man per week. I scarcely surmise such a result could be shown on the Stoney Creek, if the reports brought by two diggers returned from that quarter to Araluen be correct. These men state that, after five weeks of hard and incessant toil, they have lost £50 each. What I have written can be attested by any number of witnesses you may require, and I feel certain that, not only Braidwood, but the community at large, suffer greatly for the want of a regularly appointed correspondent for your journal in this district.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Writs of Trial and Inquiry Bill:—Second reading.

Titles to Land Bill:—Second reading.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

The Hon. the Auditor-General to move for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the construction of buildings and party-walls, and for preventing mischiefs by fire in the City of Sydney, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto.

The Hon. the Auditor-General to move for leave to bring in a bill to make more effectual provision for the construction, by the Government, of railways, and for the regulation of such railways.

The Hon. the Colonial-Secretary to move, That the resolutions of the House, passed on the 12th instant, relative to the position of the Judges as members of the Legislative Council, be rescinded.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Facilitation Bill; second reading.

Crown Suits Bill; second reading.

Question.—Mr. Piddington to ask the Hon. the Colonial-Secretary, —Whether it is the intention of the Government to carry out the provisions of the 19th Victoria, No. 25, by enforcing the collection of a tonnage duty of sixpence per ton upon ships entering the River Hunter from the sea from the 1st January, 1857?

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Chatto and Hughes.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Bridles, Cruppers, Martingales, Dinner and Dessert Services, Assorted Crockery, Dressing and Chimney-piece Glasses.

Mr. F. Smith.—At No. 36, Kent-street, next to Gas Hotel, at half-past 10 o'clock, Mess Beef; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cutlery.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Washing Soda, Hops, Champagne and Hock, Boots and Shoes, Wybrow's Herrings, &c.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cutlery, Gas Chandeliers, Cashboxes, German-Silver Spoons, Forks, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Workboxes, Framed Engravings, &c.

Messrs. Rishworth and Co.—At their Rooms, at quarter to 11 o'clock, Ale, Porter, Port Wine, Ginger Wine, Matches, Spades; at 11 o'clock, Accordeons, Flutinas, Fancy Glassware, Dressing Cases, Card Boxes, Caddies, Portemonnaies, Measuring Tapes, &c.

Messrs. Mosher.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Workboxes, Playing Cards, Drapery, Boots, Pictures, &c.

Mr. A. Allan.—At his Rooms, King-street, at 2 o'clock, Plateware, Ironmongery, Pictures, Paperhangings, Macassan Oil, &c.

Messrs. Cohen and Harrottle.—At their Rooms, at quarter-past 10 o'clock, Furniture, Cheffoniere with Looking Glasses, Telescope Tables, Toilet Glasses, Card Tables, Engravings, Organs, Oil Paintings, Salad Spoons, Bed Pans, Copying Presses, Plated Spoons, Cutlery, Regulators, Tea Trays, &c.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.—At their Mart, at 10 o'clock, Drapery, Ribbons, Clothing; at half-past 10 o'clock, Silk Velvets,; at 11 o'clock, Coutille and Sateen Stays; at quarter to 1 o'clock, Prints, &c.

Messrs. Burgis and Bowes.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, &c.

Messrs. Watt and Henderson.—At the Australian Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Country Horses, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, 600 Acre Farm, between Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry, on the River Hawkesbury; Building Sites at Darling Point; Land at Lane Cove; Cottage at Newtown;

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—The resignation of Mr. Weekes has afforded me another opportunity of seeking your suffrages as a candidate to represent you in the present Parliament, and I trust I will be honoured by as numerous and influential supporters as I experienced in the late election, and I am happy to be enabled to say that I have been honoured by the assurances of support from many who were influenced to vote against me on the former occasion from the peculiar interest brought to bear against me and of many misrepresentations that I have since satisfactorily refuted.

I had, in common with a large number of my fellow colonists, felt the loss of the very valuable services of Mr. Deas Thomson in the Legislative Assembly at this particular juncture. I therefore conferred with some of my brother electors upon the propriety of offering that gentlemen our support and interest, if he would allow himself to be put in nomination to represent us in the present Parliament, when it was agreed that we should form ourselves into a deputation, and personally see that gentleman on the subject, having previously proposed and agreed to withdraw in his favour, and we accordingly waited on him; but I regret to say, he declined to accede to our proposal, and as far as we could collect from his observation a his principal reason for declining was the present state of his health, which he said he felt only partially restored, observing that if the honour was conferred on him of being elected, that he could not help throwing all his energies into the discharge of his senatorial duties, and should be prepared to take his share of the labour in the House, but for the present he thought he would not be justified in undertaking such arduous duties, and very warmly expressed his acknowledgments of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him.

I need hardly say I was actuated in taking this step by a strong desire to secure as our representative a gentleman who one and all would approve of, and one that I felt satisfied would be a much more able and efficient member than myself; and unfeignedly I say I had no other motive at heart than that of promoting the interest, welfare, and prosperity of the country of my adoption, as I am of opinion the all that the present Ministers would receive from so experienced and able a member as Mr. Deas Thomson would strengthen their hands, and be appreciated by them.

It is not my intention to go through and reiterate my political views and opinions in this Address, as both have been so fully before the public at and previous to the late election. I am unfettered in either; and if honoured by your selection of me as your representative, I shall endeavour to secure to the country salutary and practical laws, such as will secure to the poor as well as the rich equal protection, rights, and privileges.

Upon the subject of taxation I can foresee great difficulties will arise, and I am prepared to support such measures by direct and indirect taxation as will equalise the burthen in the community at large, and moderately reach every description of property, without pressing unfairly upon any portion of the community; and in this lies the principal difficulty, yet I feel satisfied that such can be accomplished by an impartial Legislature. No doubt honorable members will be found trying to throw the burthen off the shoulders of a particular class of our colonists and others equally desirous of reaching that very class, as their peculiar interests or that of their friends may be involved, but I assure you I am not to be influenced by any. I am resolved to vote conscientiously, and according to my best judgment on all matters; that I shall be found always in my place to support such measures as appear to me best suited to the wants and peculiarities of this country. I am not one of any party in or out of the House. I will deal with measures, and not with parties. There are a great number of our colonial enactments that require revision and correction, and the introduction of new laws to meet our present prosperous state too numerous to be enumerated.

I regret to say that I have found in some quarters a strong prejudice prevailing against gentlemen of my creed and country, which I trust will ere long altogether cease to exist: for myself, I will only say that in the various public departments I have had the honour of filling during the last 23 years, I never made any distinction in conferring office or employment of this kind, and, if I possess one perfection beyond another, it is that of unbounded liberality.

The subject of education, too, has occupied my thoughts and best attention, and I am prepared to support an equitable distribution of the funds set apart for this purpose amongst all denominations, in proportion to their numerical wants.

I regret to say, that the time is so short between this and the 21st instant, the day of election, that it will not be able to proceed to the country districts and hold meetings there. I shall confine myself to the neighbourhood of Sydney—the newspaper reports of my speeches, will afford my country friends full information as to the political course I propose to myself, and add to this—the present season requires the farmer's daily attention to his agricultural pursuits.

Believe me, that although I should esteem your selection of me as your representative a high honor, yet, it would entail a very considerable expenditure of time and labor to discharge the duties faithfully and officially under the New Constitution, the working of which, has, I may say, yet to be considered. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RYAN BRENAN.

Garryowen House, August 8th, 1856.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH,

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

Sydney, 7th July, 1856.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, OTHERWISE CALLED DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

These OLD AGE PENSIONS are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, and the pensions of married women are also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street..

ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION of PROTESTANT YOUNG LADIES in Hobart Town, Tasmania.—Mrs. ZIEGLER purposes opening the above establishment on the 1st of August next, for a limited number of Boarders and Day Scholars.

The course of instruction will comprise the several branches of a sound education:

Music and singing—Miss Martha Ker

Modern languages and drawing—Miss Maria Ker and Herr Adolphus Ziegler (lately at Dr. Boyd's, Campbelltown Grammar School)

Plain and fancy needlework—Miss Adams.

Mrs. ZIEGLER, by studying the happiness of her pupils, to whom she offers the comfort of her domestic circle, hopes to lessen that usually great difference between home and school. The unrivalled salubrity of the situation of Hobart Town will be sufficient guarantee for their health. The premises are replete with every convenience for scholastic purposes, having a fine schoolroom, airy bedrooms, garden, and playground.

Terms:—£100 per annum, all extras included. Each boarder to have six towels, two pair of sheets, two knives, forks, and spoons, which will be returned. Day pupils, £14 14s.; music, singing, drawing, and dancing extra.

N.B.—A fair allowance will be made respecting age, number of pupils from the same family, and accomplishments not wished for.

References to families in Tasmania:—

Joseph Benson Mather, Esq., Hobart Town

Rev. Joseph Mayson, Green Banks, Swansea

Edward Carr Shaw, Esq., J.P., Red Banks, Great Swan Port

Frederick Lewis Von Stieglitz, Esq., J.P., Killymoon, Fingal

Th. Ransom, Esq., J.P., Millbrook, Fingal

Francis Groom, Esq., J.P., Harefield, Fingal

Rev. Augustus Barkway, Cullenswood, Fingal

Henry Cowell, Esq., Cullenshouse, Cullenswood, Fingal

Simeon Lord, Esq., J.P., Bona Vista, Avoca

Francis William Von Stieglitz, Esq., J.P., Lewis Hill, Avoca.

Prospectuses and all particulars on application to Mrs. ZIEGLER, 2, Elboden-place, Davey-street, Hobart Town.

NOTICE.—To the Settlers on the Lachlan, Upper Murrumbidgee, and others.—Mr. JOHN TALBETT, of the Wakool Inn, begs to state that he has a first-rate Punt on the Wakool River, also one at Tullebugrh, on the Murray, eight miles from the Wakool Punt, both of which are put up with the view of perfect safety for large mobs of sheep and cattle, regardless of expense; and J. T. can assure settlers and others that the road by Tullebugrh is by far the best, and nearest to the Melbourne market, being safe and passable when others are flooded.

J. T. hopes by close attention to the safety of stock crossing, and low charges, to merit a share of public patronage. Wakool Inn, June, 1856.

£2 REWARD.—Whereas JOHN BOOTH, late carpenter, absconded from his hired service on 26th June last, I hereby offer the above reward for his apprehension. Description:—Height, about 5 feet 6 inches; stout built, large eyes; speaks loud and quick; native of England. Any person harbouring him will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. A warrant has been issued by the Cooma Bench for his apprehension. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Woolway, Maneroo.

2nd August, 1856.

HORSE FOUND.—A Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, branded TK on near shoulder, star or streak on forehead; the above has been running on my farm about nine months. J. HARRESKY, Baulkham Hills. If not claimed within 14 days will be sold.

FOUND, in the Domain, a Purse containing silver. If not claimed within a week it will be handed to a charitable institution. Apply J. CLINTON, 18, Hunter-street.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—ROSSITER and LAZARUS beg to announce that they have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents in those centrally situated premises, No. 80, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne; and from their long experience in the colonies, and the knowledge of inter-colonial trading they have obtained thereby, they have the fullest confidence in soliciting consignments. Their premises, which are most capacious, are arranged so as to afford the greatest protection to all property entrusted to their care. The upper floors are devoted to the reception of furniture, boots and shoes, fancy and soft goods—to the latter class of merchandise, they would particularly draw the attention of importers, that having been connected with the trade for the last sixteen years, they are enabled to do ample justice to any consignments with which they may be favoured. Express attention will be given to the sale of colonial produce of all descriptions, to facilitate which periodical sales will be held.

Goods are taken from the wharf and stored free, if sold within one month from the receipt of same.

Terms are arranged on the most economical principles. All sales guaranteed, and advances made if required.

Account sales rendered immediately the sale is effected. Arrangements can be made with their Sydney representative, Mr. T. WYNNE KNIGHT, at their Offices, No. 197, George-street, Sydney.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DROPSY.—A poor woman residing at River Bay, Adelaide, was visited by the Rev. Charles Hall, of the London Mission, being almost in a dying state from this terrible malady. She had the water taken from her six times, and was so weak the last time that her dissolution was hourly anticipated, the good man still kept beside her till the last, finding she could not be worse than she was, and as he always carried carried a quantity of Holloway's Pills with him, having himself derived signal benefit from using them, he persuaded her to take a few doses, these made her feel better, and she wished to continue them, which she did. The result was, that after a few weeks she was able to leave her bed, and in five was completely cured. Mr. Hall has communicated these particulars for the benefit of the suffering public. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street.—WILLIAM PRICE, Importer of French and British goods.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING!—One case of superior make, richly trimmed, just opened, at La Ville de Paris.

EVERY REQUISITE in Ladies' Underclothing, and a large assortment of Nursing Stays, at La Ville de Paris.

MOURNING BONNETS.—A choice assortment, in crape and silk, new styles, at La Ville de Paris.

WINTER DRESSES, en foulard de soie, clearing out at greatly reduced prices, at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH VELVET MANTLES.—The remaining portion to be sold, decided bargains, at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH SQUARE SHAWLS, clearing out at seven shillings and sixpence each, at La Ville de Paris.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES, HOUSEKEEPERS &c., &c.—Indispensable Goods at one-fourth their value.—JOHN SKINNER, having just purchased a large parcel of goods at a mere nominal cost (part being slightly damaged), is in a position to offer bargains that are not to be met with every day. The following few prices, are quoted as an index to the remainder of the shipment:—

Two yards wide unbleached sheeting, very stout, 6d. per yard

Extra stout, very slightly soiled, 7d. per yard

Two yards wide white croydon sheeting, very superior, 7½d. per yard.

Horrocks' superior shirtings, 3d. per yard by the piece.

Large size white counterpanes, 2s. 3d. each.

The best quality and largest size manufactured, 4s. 6d. each

Toilet covers, very superior and large size, 1s. each

Ladies' white cotton hose, 2s. 6d. per dozen pairs

Welsh flannels, all wool, 6d. per yard.

Damasks, two yards wide, 16d. per yard.

Irish lawn handkerchiefs, ladies,—3s. per dozen.

Incredible as the above prices may appear, nevertheless the undersigned pledges himself that they will be fully borne out upon inspection.

JOHN SKINNER, Sydney House, 105, Pitt-street.

DRAB SHELL HATS, ex Omar Pasha.—Just landed, by the undersigned, six cases of best drab shell hats: also six cases of best black Paris ditto. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. On hand, ladies' Paris and felt riding hats, gentlemen's black and drab felt ditto, military and navy caps, livery hats and bands, cockades, gold and silver cords and tassels, &c., &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order.

TO NEW MARRIED COUPLES and Parties Furnishing.—The undersigned have now on hand the largest assortment (ever held in the colony) of household furniture, new and second-hand; china, dinner, tea, and coffee sets, &c., and glassware of all descriptions, to make room for fresh shipments arriving from Mr. W. G. Moore, now in England; will be sold at the lowest possible price. W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

82, PITT-STREET.—CLEARANCE SALE of the Largest Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Sydney, parties wishing to purchase, now is the time, as the appended List of Prices will testify.

COATS.					
Black dress coats	...	...	...	1	0 0
Ditto frock ditto	...	...	...	1	10 0
Ditto shooting ditto	...	...	...	0	15 0
Ditto oxonian	...	...	...	1	0 0
Ditto superfine paletot	...	...	...	1	7 6
Ditto ditto cambridge	...	...	...	1	10 0
COATS.					
All wool doeskin	...	...	...	0	8 6
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	12 6
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	16 6
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	1	1 0
TROUSERS.					
Super black doeskin trousers	...	...	...	1	0 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	16 6
Ditto fancy ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	10 6
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	12 6
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	15 0
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	18 6
WAISTCOATS.					
Fancy satin	...	...	...	0	4 6
Black ditto	...	...	...	0	5 6
Ditto cloth	...	...	...	0	4 6
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	8 6
Debever vests, from	...	...	...	0	7 6
Black silk velvet	...	...	...	0	13 6
Fancy ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	10 6
BOYS' CLOTHING.					
Strong trousers	...	...	...	0	3 6
Doeskin ditto	...	...	...	0	7 6
Superfine black cloth ditto	...	...	...	0	10 6
The cheapest of all, a strong doeskin suit, jacket, vest, and trousers			...	0	15 6
Black satin vest	...	...	...	0	5 6
The best Paris hats, from	...	...	...	0	7 6
Good regatta shirts, dressed	...	...	...	0	2 6
Scotch twill ditto	...	...	...	0	2 0
White shirts, dressed	...	...	...	0	3 0
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	0	4 6
Boys' shirts, dressed	...	...	...	0	1 6

Storekeepers and others will do well to give a call. A liberal allowance to the trade. Well observe the address—M. MARKS, 82, Pitt-street, next to Mr. Moffitt's, stationer.

ANNUAL SELLING OFF.—H. SELBY and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public, that their Annual Clearing Sale commenced on Monday, August 11th, and the following, with other goods not enumerated, will be sold from this date. First come, first served, and all customers will now get eighteen-penny worth of drapery for one shilling.

Watered moreens, reduced to 1s.

Welsh flannels, reduced to 9d.

10-4 Witney blankets, 21s., reduced to 12s. 6d.

12-4 ditto ditto, 35s., reduced to 19s. 6d.

Gingham robes, 5s. 9d., reduced to 3s. 6d.

Delaine dresses, 8s. 6d., reduced to 4s. 4½d.

Rich cashmeres, 12s. 6d., reduced to 6s. 9d.

Balzorines, 10s. 6d., reduced to 5s. 3d.

French bareges, reduced to 7½d.

Hoyles' prints, reduced to 4½d.

Horrocks' longcloths, letter B, reduced to 4½d.

Bonnet ribbons, 12d. to 1s. 4d., reduced to 7½d.

Tuscan bonnets, all reduced to 2s. 11d.

Brown hollands, worth 1s., reduced to 6½d.

Plaid wrapper shawls, very large, 6s. 6d.

Cashmere shawls, 15s. to 19s. 6d., reduced 4s. 11d.

Rich long barege shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 50s.

Rich china crape, 35s., worth 80s.

A few real cashmere long shawls, worth 10 guineas, will be sold a bargain

A large lot of silk mantles will be cleared at 19s. 6d. each, amongst which are some worth 4 guineas

About 50 pieces of rich, soft, black and colored dress satins, will be sold at 2s. 11d. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, at reduced prices, on SATURDAY next.

984 brown silk parasols, reduced to 2s. 11d.

480, George-street South, opposite Hay Market.

MILLINERY.—Orders executed in the newest style at the shortest possible notice. A select assortment of caps, bonnets, and head-dresses, always on hand, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street, nearly opposite the Post-office

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BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Country visitors are respectfully requested to call at the above address, where they will find a concentration of useful and ornamental articles, both for the work table and toilette. The stock is constantly being replenished with wools, canvas, and every novelty in needle-work and crochet patterns and designs. Also, millinery and juvenile clothing. W. READING.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.—A case of Dressed Dolls just opened; also, a beautiful assortment of Wax Dolls, with wax arms and feet, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in cases or lockets, 10s. GREEN, 385, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

LEARD'S PIANOS for SALE, and on view, at Mr. W. H. PALING'S, Bligh-street, No. 5.

IF YOU WANT the best Screened A.A. Co.'s Coals, go to TIBBEY'S Wood and Coal Wharf, Liverpool-street. Orders by post attended to.

PARRAMATTA.—At the Pantechnetheca, opposite the Court House, all kinds of plate, electro plate, jewellery, parasols, &c., repaired on the shortest notice by THOMAS COLLINS.

COAL.—A. A. Co.'s—A cargo for SALE. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

SHINGLES.—Hobart Town.—100,000 best quality for SALE. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

ON SALE, ex the Glenbervie and Alma, fine Scotch Malt Whisky. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

FINE PATRAS CURRANTS, in Barrels. J. V. BARNARD and CO., 8, Barrack-street.

HAY and BRAN.—For SALE by the undersigned—

50 tons superior lucerne hay, and

20 tons fresh bran.

The whole of which is ready for immediate delivery.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON. West Maitland, August 11th, 1856.

FLOORING BOARDS.—Scotch dressed Baltic, G. and T., for SALE by FREDERICK GREER, 160, George-street.

FOR SALE, a neat inside Family Car, with horse and harness, all in good condition, to be sold at Ryde for £50. Application to be made to the Postmaster, at Ryde.

AMERICAN COOKING-STOVES.—Just received, a fresh assortment, best descriptions, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, at reduced prices. Country orders and the trade supplied. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie and Queen's places.

JUST RECEIVED, Five cases Bonnet-shapes, ex late arrivals, 6d. each. T. SPENCE'S Drapery Establishment, 434, Brickfield-hill.

DAMP and SMOKY CHIMNEYS prevented by the use of Doulton's Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, from 7s. 6d. each. A stock always on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND, agent, 2, Macquarie-place.

STRONG B. P. RUM.—Fifty hogsheads B. P. Rum, from 28 to 32 o.p., for SALE. HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 11th August, 1856.

COALS.—The best screened Coals, for household purposes, on SALE at Russell's Wharf, No. 4, Sussex-street. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FOR SALE, superior Hobart Town Broad Palings and Shingles, cheap. W. TAYLOR, foot of Market-st.

CUT FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL for stoves, delivered in any parts of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

COALS.—The best A. A. Company's screened lumps every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

CHARCOAL and Firewood, cut in short billets, for stores. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COALS.—The A. A. Company's Screened House Coal, best and cheapest in the market. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street (late Mackenzie's). P.S.—Small Cargoes afloat for SALE.

COALS.—H. R. WHITTELL continues to supply a first-rate article, full weight, and moderate price. Coal Depôt, Bathurst-street West.

SODA-WATER BOTTLES, in boxes, now landing, ex Rob Roy. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

EUROPE ROPE, 2½, 3, 3½ inch, on SALE at the Stores of L. and S. SPYER and CO.

EVANS' Ale and Porter, warranted in prime condition. L. and S. SPYER and CO., sole agents.

BIRD and ROBINSON, provision, wine and spirit merchants, New Pitt-street, opposite Queen's-place.

BOTTLED ALE, 9s. 6d. dozen; porter, 10s. 6d.; sherry, 9s. gallon; 20s., 25s., and 30s. dozen, port, 20s., 25s., and 30s. dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

RUM, 30 o.p., 16s. 6d. gallon. Pale brandy, 40s. dozen; dark ditto, 45s. dozen. Whisky, 40s. dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

COCOANUTS.—Cocoanuts, in lots to suit parties, cheap, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

MILK!—New Wollongong Milk, equal to that of Devon and Hereford. Depot—King and Clarence-streets.

NOTICE.—Liquid Cement, which relieves the most acute toothache instantaneously, and acts as a temporary stopping. No bushman or gold digger should leave Sydney without this specific; it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in bottles, by Mr. J. EMANUEL, dentist, 181, George-street North, near Hunter-street.

TO GAS-FITTERS and others.—Cut and Obscured Moons for SALE. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT.—A nice little parcel of about six hundred bushels very fine Van Diemen's Land Wheat; also, Adelaide Seed Wheat. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 13th August, 1856.

BASS'S Ale in hogsheads, on SALE. J. J. N. CLARK, 35, Hunter-street.

DAY, PAYNE, and CO.'s XXX Ales and Stout, in hogsheads. Sole consignee, J. J. N. CLARK, 35, Hunter-street.

OFFLEY'S PORT WINE.—Now landing, and for SALE by the undersigned, in or out of bond, a shipment of this celebrated wine, by the Cyclone, of double diamond, treble diamond, and four-diamond qualities. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

PRINTING INK, in 3 dozen kegs, for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Parties from the interior and others would do well to visit the above warerooms, where an endless variety of furniture, bedsteads, and bedding, offers good choice, and at moderate prices. ☞ Mark the address,

DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse,
(WILLIAM DEAN and CO., Proprietors.)
City Mart, Market-street.
Packing done with the utmost care.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Mail Patent Axles, of all sizes; springs and scroll irons; gig and dog-cart ironwork; bar-iron, spring steel bolts, lamps; leather, drab cloth, lace, floorcloth, and all other fittings used in the trade. JOHN ROBERTSON, coachbuilder, 306, Pitt-street South.

FOR SALE.—

Collins' genuine American picks, from 3 to 6 lbs.
Collins' ditto ditto, miners
Collins' American axes and tomahawks
Short and long handled bright American shovels
300 dozen (Foster's) long strapped shovels, assorted sizes
Prospecting pans and galvanised buckets
Miners' pocket gold scales.
At J. KEAREY'S Iron Yard, 44, Pitt-street North.

THREE CASES of RODGERS and SONS' CUTLERY.

Rodgers and Sons' budding, pruning, and grafting knives
Rodgers' tailor's shears, vine scissors and shears
Rogers' flower, dressmaker's, and button-hole scissors
Rogers' table-knives, carvers, and lamp scissors
Rogers' sportsman, Wharncliffe, and pen knives.

ON SALE, at GILLAM'S, cutler, Park-street.

Cutlery ground and repaired daily.

LADIES' SADDLES, Assorted

Best hunting saddles
Stock saddles
Bridles and martingales
Whips, assorted
Saddle trees, hobble chains
Flocks and doe hair
Horse blankets, halters
Gig harness, silver-plated.

On SALE, by L. BOWEN, York-street, near Barrack-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received, ex Ben Nevis a large assortment of

Brass butt hinges, from 1 to 7 inches
House and dinner bells, assorted sizes
Bullock and horse ditto
Copper wire, assorted sizes
Brass, bronzed, and black door knockers
Ditto ditto bell-pulls
Coopers' adzes and axes
Shipwrights' axes, adzes, and caulking tools
Shipwrights' and stonemasons' mails
Masons' CS chisels
Masons', bricklayers', and plasterers' trowels
Cross-cut saws, from four feet and upwards
Blacksmiths' bellows, from 20 to 40 inches
Ditto anvils, from 1 cwt. up to 5 cwt.
Ditto vyces, assorted sizes
Morewood and Co.'s patent tiles, 24, 26, and 28 guage
Galvanised nails and screws, assorted sizes
American tubs and buckets.

At J. KEAREY'S Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North.

AMERICAN STOVE DEPOT, 87, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.—BURLINGAME and CO., Importers of American cooking and parlour stoves, ranges, saloons, and all kinds of stove fittings, invite the attention of the trade to their new patterns of stoves, lately received, and manufactured expressly for the colonies. Illustrated catalogues with prices forwarded per post free on application.

FOR SALE.—Three superior dog-carts
One sociable, one gig
Three spring carts
JOHN ROBERTSON, coachbuilder, 306, Pitt-st. South.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—

Munte's patent metal, 18 to 24 oz.
Lead piping, ½ inch
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Holloware
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manilla cigars, No. 3
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's and Shellard's
Black pepper
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burden's and Cousin's brands
Champagne, various brands
Lowndes's old tom, genuine
Case brandy pale cognac.
Bottled ale and porter, Marzetti's
Taylor's porter
Gundry, Downe, and Co.'s ale

INVOICES of moleskin trousers, blue pilot jackets and trousers, beaver top coats, capes, &c.; doeskin clothing, black Paris hats, naval and military cloth caps, shawls, door mats, glassware, glass lustres, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., consting-house, 213, George-street

FULL FLEECED WELL-BRED SHEEP FOR SALE—

2350 breeding ewes, 3 to 4 years old
850 maiden ditto, 2 to 3 ditto
850 wethers, 2 to 3 ditto
2500 yearlings, both sexes
100 store sheep, and
50 rams.

6700, more or less.

This choice lot of sheep—warranted sound, and never to have been diseased—are very fine woolled, having been originally selected from the renowned flocks of Edward Cox and A. Walker, Esqs., and a large portion being the progeny of direct imported Saxon merinoes.

The above sheep, pasturing in the Western District, 150 miles from Sydney, are offered for SALE, by private contract, together with 150 Head of Mixed Cattle, forming a particularly quiet and well-bred herd, with all cows and heifers broken in to bail; also, a great many bullocks to work, and the Lease of a very Extensive and Well-watered Run, rent free up to the 15th June, 1860, and carrying 12,000 sheep, besides 300 cattle, in all seasons, and comprising the following improvements, viz:—

A comfortable four-roomed cottage, shingled and floored
A kitchen and large store
A first-rate wool-shed, with powerful lever press
Several good outbuildings
Barn, stable, stockyards, with draft lanes, &c.
A grass paddock, of about 150 acres
Several cultivation paddocks, containing about 35 acres
Vineyard, kitchen and flower gardens
9 shepherds' huts, with yards, &c., &c.

This highly valuable property, offering a most desirable investment, particularly for smaller capitalists, is to be sold before shearing, together with

2 bullock teams, complete, with drays, &c.
2 horses, with carts, harness, &c.
200 hurdles
Tools and utensils of every description
Stores and supplies for about 4 months
A large crop of wheat, and
93 acres of purchased land, mostly cleared and fenced in.

All further particulars to be obtained on application at the office of JAMES WALLACH, Commercial-buildings, Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, an extensive Cattle Station on the Murray River, New South Wales, 25 miles from Albury. The QUART QUARTA, with a frontage of 1 miles to the River Murray, consisting chiefly of plains, with open forest at the back; area 96,000 acres, and capable of carrying 5000 head of cattle, will be sold by auction, if not sold within a reasonable time by private contract, with from 3500 to 4000 head of cattle, and from 300 to 400 horses. There is a large proportion of fat cattle at present on the run, none having been sent to market this season. The improvements consist of huts, stockyards, grass and cultivated paddocks, &c., &c. The cattle are mixed, and vary from seven years downwards,—a great proportion of bullocks fit for the market, also cows; in fact, they are nearly all fat, young and old. The boundaries are undisputed. The above is considered a very valuable property, and worthy the attention of capitalists. For further particulars apply to Messrs. S. and T. HYLAND, Boro, near Goulburn, or to VAUGHAN and WILD, 66, Queen-street, Melbourne.

SUPERIOR FARMS of from 50 to 60 acres each.—These excellent farms are about equidistant from Campbelltown, Liverpool, and Camden, and within a short walk of proposed Railway Station. They have a fine soil, good supply of water, and extensive frontage to the Cowpasture Road. Price moderate, and terms easy. These farms being rapidly appropriated, and half of them already sold, an early application is recommended. Apply to Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street, where a plan of the property may be seen.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a House bounded by Union-lane and Fowler's-square, Sydney; two Allotments, Enmore Estate, Newtown, opposite Mr. Josephson's ground; also one Allotment at Camperdown, fronting the Parramatta Road, and bounded by Mr. Jones' garden fence. For particulars, enquire of Mr. JONES, Enmore Estate, Newtown; or Mr. STRACHAN, Bee Hive Inn, Windsor-road.

SALES BY AUCTION

REMEMBER, the SALE of Building Sites, Darling Point, takes place THIS DAY, at the City Mart.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), August 14th, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

Platedware
Ironmongery
Pictures
Paperhangings
200 dozen macassar oil
And miscellaneous goods.

Terms, cash.

Under Distress for Rent.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at No. 36, Kent-street, next to Gas Hotel, THIS DAY, the 14th August, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

8 tierces mess beef.

Terms, cash.

To Ironmongers, Cutlers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his new Rooms, No. 220, George-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

G in diamond—4 H {—

2 cases assorted cutlery, comprising pocket, pen, and other knives,

T—4 36 {—

7 casks hollowware, japan bread trays, blue wire dish covers, tin tea pots, japan wash basins, electro-plated massive candlesticks, tea and coffee services, tea kettles all sizes, lanterns.

Terms at sale.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 220, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

A quantity of household furniture, comprising

Hair-seated couches
Ditto ditto forms
Writing tables
Morocco arm chairs
Ditto easy ditto
Washstands
Iron bedsteads
Office desks, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Ten of the finest draught horses that have been sent to the Sydney markets for sale for many months past. They are thoroughly broken in to saddle and harness, and any trial will be given to purchasers before payment

Upstanding heavy draught horses
Light ditto ditto
First-class gig and carriage horses
Good saddle horses.

Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A hand-some bay saddle horse, very good in all its paces. As a lady's horse this animal deserves the attention of those who are desirous of procuring a beauty.

Terms, cash.

Horse, Gig, and Harness, complete.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A bay horse, gig, and harness, complete. The purchaser of this turn-out may have two hours' trial in a gig with the horse, or trial up Brickfield-hill with a ton weight, before settlement of sale.

A new four-spring gig, and a set of silver-mounted harness.

Terms, cash

Clothing, Blankets, Jewellery, Plated Goods, and Cutlery, &c., &c.

MESSRS. H. D. COCKBURN and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Mart, adjoining the Messrs. Moore's, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Clothing, blankets, jewellery, watches, plated-ware, cutlery, paper hangings, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

No. 1 White Lead
Black, Red, and Green Paints
Pumice Stone, &c.

To Painters, Oil and Colormen, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 tons No. 1 white lead
1 ton black, red, and green paint
A quantity of pumice stone.

Terms at sale.

Sale of Sundry Merchandise.

To Painters, Glaziers, Oil and Colour Men, Ironmongers, Shipchandlers, Sail Makers, Builders, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,

To close accounts.

30 drums English turpentine
20 casks Splatt's patent zinc paint
3 hogsheads rape oil
4 ditto raw linseed oil
5 ditto boiled ditto
7 cases double and single barrel guns
43 barrels blasting powder
5 cases sporting ditto, FF
13 bundles best hand pressed English oakum
23 coils English spunyarn
47 ditto best Europe rope, assorted, from 12 thread to 4 inches
55 coils Manila rope, 2½ to 4½ inches
37 ditto Calcutta white hemp rope
5 bales assorted canvas
43 barrels Sir William Maxwell's roman cement, each 5 bushels
27 bales Manila woollashing.

Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of choice Port and Sherries, in wood and bottle; Draught and Case Brandy; Geneva and Old Tom; strong and 10 o.p. Rum; Draught and Bottled Ale and Porter.

FRITH and PAYTEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 11 o'clock,

The following choice parcel of wines, &c.:—

2 hog

SALES BY AUCTION.

DARLING POINT.—Choice Sites in this locality for SALE THIS DAY by BOWDEN and THRELFIELD.

60 Fat Bullocks.

LONG and HARDING have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney, on FRIDAY, 15th August, 1856, at 2 o'clock,
60 bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

Workboxes
Playing Cards
Dessert, &c., &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Rosewood workboxes
2 cases superior playing cards
Muslin robes, poplin dresses, cambric handkerchiefs, Welsh flannels, silk neckties, &c.
Boots, pictures, and sundries, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

35 Crates Earthenware.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sydney Sydney Auction Mart, 384, George-street, THIS DAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
35 crates earthenware, comprising—
Flowing blue and printed cups and saucers
Breakfast sets, enamelled, flowing blue, seaweed, and Chantilly
Dark blue willow dishes, 12 to 18 inch
Plates, new patterns, baronial views, and Asiatic pheasant
Bakers' and pudding bowls, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above well assorted invoice.
Samples on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

Saddlery.
To Saddlers and Harness Sellers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
11 cases best London saddlery, comprising—
Ladies' best side saddles
Gents' hogskin saddles
Harness
Whips
Bridles
Cruppers
Martingales, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale THURSDAY, 14th instant.
Dinner Services
Dessert Services
Assorted Crockery

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above, comprising
Very elegant and complete dinner services
Ditto ditto dessert ditto
Assorted crockery of a superior description
Terms at sale.

Dressing Glasses
Chimney-piece Glasses.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of superior glasses, including
Plain tray glasses, 22 x 16, 18 x 14
Box glasses, 10 x 8 to 24 x 18
Moulded trays, 17 x 13 and 14 x 10
Ditto, 15 x 11 and 19 x 15
Gilt chimney glasses, 24 x 14
Maple O.G. ditto, 20 x 12
Rosewood O.G. ditto, 20 x 12 to 24 x 14.
☞ All best British plate.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Gunpowder.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Glenbervie, from Glasgow.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 15th instant, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock,
8 in diamond,
Half of half-barrel 48lbs. blasting powder
10 quarter ditto, 48lbs. each, ditto ditto
All much damaged by sea water.
8 in diamond,
8 half-barrels blasting powder, each 48lbs.
69 quarter ditto ditto ditto, each 24lbs.
All slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

At the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay.
FRIDAY, 15th July.
To Coachbuilders, Painters, and others.
Carriage and Gig Wheels, Omnibus and Cab Wheels
Paints, White and Red Lead
Lead Piping, &c., &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs How, Walker, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
10 four-wheel strong store trucks
12 handbarrows
Weighing machines
1 set clarence wheels and axles
2 pairs gig wheels and axles
1 set (4) cab wheels and axles
1 set (4) omnibus wheels and axles
1½ tons green paint
5 tons white lead
1 ton blue paint
1 ton red paint
1½ tons red lead
13 tons lead pipe
5 tons Paris white, &c. &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 15th August.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans and others.
Oilmen's Stores, Tobacco
Soap, Vinegar
Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,
60 cases Batty's bottled fruits
68 ditto pint pickles
15 ditto assorted sauces
20 quarter-casks champagne vinegar
5 half-tierces Shellard's tobacco
3 ditto Barrett's twist
79 bags coffee
20 cases sardines
30 cases Glenfield starch
20 ditto dessert fruits
48 bags walnuts
100 boxes Liverpool soap
10 hogsheads B. P. rum, 10 to 12
15 ditto Martell's brandy
200 cases Duff Gordon's sherry
150 ditto ditto ditto port
137 cases superior champagne
66 ditto, each 4 dozen, pale ale, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Crockeryware Dealers, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
23 crates crockeryware,
Comprising, superior dinner and dessert service, complete, in gold and coloured
A large assortment of jugs and other crockeryware of very superior description.
Terms at sale.

Superior assortment of Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoemakers.
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
32 trunks very superior goods, including
Gents' napoleon boots
Men's strong watertights
Men's strong lace-ups
Gents' wellingtons
Men's strong H. B. bluchers
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Boys' strong shoes
Gents' cossacks
Gents' ozonians
Gents' button boots
Thigh boots
Knee boots
Sea boots
Half-wellingtons
Ironed bluchers
Gent's clarence boots
Kip boots
Ladies' Adelaide boots
Ladies' cloth boots
Girls' boots
Ladies' P. L. shoes
Ditto sealskin slippers
Ditto venetian slippers
Carpet slippers
Children's boots and shoes, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Notice.
CHATTO and HUGHES' SALES, THIS DAY.

CHATTO and HUGHES notify to buyers that their Sales, THIS DAY, comprise
British plate dressing glasses
Ditto ditto chimney glasses
London made saddlery
Superior dinner services
Ditto dessert ditto
Elegant assortment of jugs, presentation plates, and other crockeryware, &c.

At the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay.
Damaged Soda Crystals,
On account of those concerned.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
T—50 casks soda crystals, all more or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

Table and Pocket Cutlery
Gas Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6 burners
Japanned Cashboxes
Gold Scales, in Boxes
German-silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, and Workboxes
Bronzed Inkstands
Papier Maché Ware
Fancy Pipes, and Pipe Tubes
Miniature Time-pieces
Japanned Trays
Framed Engravings, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THURSDAY 14th, at 11 o'clock,
A variety of the above articles, to close various shipments.
Terms at sale.

Rowland and Sons' Fashionable Perfumery.
Now landing, ex John Bunyan.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, TUESDAY, August 19th, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
A large assortment of Rowland and Sons' celebrated perfumery, comprising
Macassar oil
Kalydor, odonto
Melacomia
Lavender water
Esprits and salts, in elegantly cut and coloured glass bottles
Bandoline, sachets
Almond, Naples, and brown Windsor soaps
Cold cream, lip salve
Superior brushes, of every description
Sponge, hair powder
Toilet companions, razor strops, and cases, &c.
Also,
2 cases genuine eau de cologne
1 ditto ditto, in wicker covered bottles
1 case Keating's lozenges
1 ditto pyretic saline
1 case combs
1 case pictures
2 cases ornamental clocks.
Terms at sale.

Leasehold Property, Botany.
20 Years' Unexpired—99 Years' Lease.
Guaranteed if required.
First-class substantially Brick-built Cottage, &c., with Verandah, Kitchen, Two-stall Stable, Fowl-houses, Outhouses, Garden, well stocked with Vegetables, and a never-failing Well of pure water.
Situated in Botany-street.
For Imperative Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the owner, to sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The above desirable property in Botany-street, with a frontage to two streets, and a depth of 200 feet. Ground-rent for the double allotment only £10 8s. per annum.
The house is faithfully built, comprises four large rooms, asphalte floors, with verandah, kitchen, two-stall stable, out-houses, fowl-houses, garden, &c., &c., and a never-failing well of water.
Terms, liberal.

Wines, Spirits, and Groceries.
For FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers and others.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large assortment of very superior wines and spirits, groceries, &c.
10 hogsheads and 19 quarter-casks port wine
98 cases sherry, Duff Gordon's, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
10 barrels Barcelona nuts
50 cases fine old port wine
26 hogsheads Nichols and Charrington's ale
2 tons fine China rice
19 bags Jordan almonds
15 casks Marzetti's ale and porter
10 cases nutmegs
10 tierces prime hams
50 cases curry powder
60 firkins prime Cork rose butter
6 tons Calcutta lines
44 cases, each 2 dozen, port
250 cases, each 2 dozen, sherry
100 cases pale brandy
195 cases Lowndes' old tom
20 hogsheads and 80 quarter-casks sherry
150 cases champagne
30 cases Whybrow's pickles, in pints
10 bags walnuts
5 tons dates
50 cases Indian soy
30 cases guava jelly, and a variety of other goods.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Trustees. In the Estate of John Stitt.
Ladies' Superior Underclothing, Children's Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.
The Residue of the above well-known first-class Stock-in-Trade.
For Unreserved Sale.
On the Premises, Pitt-street.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the Trustees of John Stitt's Estate, to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The residue of the stock-in-trade of John Stitt, consisting of
Infants', girls', and women's underclothing
Infants' white and coloured cashmere hoods
Infants' braided and embroidered dresses
Boys' highland costumes and other dresses
Braided and holland dresses
Sewed muslins, habits, chemisettes, collars and sleeves
Lace mantles, &c., coloured and silk trimmed bonnets
Women and children's stays, hosiery, haberdashery
Gloves, infants' lawn caps, women's muslin and lace ditto.
Together with a variety of very superior millinery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Joseph Soames.
57 chests Congou, slightly damaged.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, 232, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant at 11 o'clock precisely,
V in triangle over SC and CO.
57 chests congou, slightly damaged,
Ex Joseph Soames.

On account of whom it may concern.
50 cases Bryant and Davis' Bottled Beer.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 cases Bryant and Davis' bottled ale.
More or less damaged.

THURSDAY, 14th August.
Superior Hops.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 pockets superior hops.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 14th August.
Washing Soda.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
12 casks washing soda.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Boot and Shoemakers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Wellingtons
Bluchers
Elastic front shoes
Ozonian shoes
Children's shoes
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
4 Cases Whybrow's Herrings, in tins.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases, each 40 tins, Whybrow's herrings.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 14th August.
50 cases Champagne and Sparkling Hock.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
50 cases sparkling hock and champagne, each 1 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Canvas.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Fifteen bales canvas, good assortment
Ten bales duck canvas, for tents, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Counterpanes
Regatta Shirting
Ginghams, &c., &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Six bales calicoes
Four bales regatta shirting
Five bales counterpanes
One case ginghams, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Broadcloths
Beavers
Doeskins, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
8 cases broadcloths, consisting of
Blue
Black
Rifle
Olive
Oxford mixture, &c., &c., &c.
2 cases beavers and pilots, various colors
3 cases cassimeres and doeskins.
Terms at sale.

Alexander's Accordeons
Ditto Flutinas.
On THURSDAY, the 14th August.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the importer, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
HN over FD over C in diamond
§ 135—1 case very splendid accordeons, 8, 10, and 12 keys; plain, rasquette inlaid, and buhl octagon.
136—1 case ditto ditto flutinas, 8 to 14 keys, ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

To close a partnership account.
Ale, Porter, Port Wine, Ginger Wine, Matches.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th August, at quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
3 casks, each 3½ dozen, ginger wine
5 cases, each 2 dozen, port
3 ditto, each 2 ditto cloves and lemon syrup
5 casks Guinness' stout
3 cases Bass' ale
10 cases Marzetti's cyder
2 cases matches.
Terms, cash.

Fancy Goods, Cabinet Ware, Dolls, Concertinas, Accordeons, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 14th August.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
JLO in diamond §
Six cases new goods, just landed, comprising
Very handsome dressing cases, in rosewood, maple, mahogany, and sycamore
Gentlemen's ditto
Rosewood and mahogany writing desks
Card boxes, inlaid
Elegant caddies
Wax and composition dolls, dressed and undressed
Enamelled measuring tapes, 33, 40, 50, 66, and 100 feet
Portemonnaies
Gentlemen's leather dressing cases
Fancy glassware, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, at quarter to 11 o'clock,
Ginger wine, port, cloves, lemon syrup, Guinness' stout, Bass' ale, cyder, matches, long and side strapped spades, &c., &c.
At 11 o'clock,
Accordeons and flutinas (Alexandre's make), writing-desks, dressing cases, work boxes, card boxes, portemonnaies, dolls, measuring tapes, &c., &c.

To Glassware and Fancy Dealers, &c.
Bohemian Glassware, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
JK § 5—7
2 cases Bohemian glassware
Assorted vases, toilet bottles, &c.
Terms, cash.

Spades.
On account of whom it may concern.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
12 dozen long and side strapped spades, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, &c.
Balmain.
Preliminary Notice.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions (in consequence of Mrs. Robinson's departure for England) to sell by public auction, on the premises, Looke's Wharf, Balmain, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the very valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Further particulars in to-morrow's issue.

To Stationers, Country Storekeepers, Grocers, Drapers, Booksellers, &c.
Stationery
Books
Brushware
Draper's and Grocer's Paper
Brown Paper, &c.
Five Cases and Fifteen Bales just landed.

RISHWORTH and CO., have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
J8 over G, in diamond—
§ 1-4—Four cases stationery, &c., comprising paint boxes, sealing wax, hydrometers, pencils, Mavor's spelling books, Chambers' copy books, account books, day books, journals, &c., music, ebony rulers, bibles, prayer books, Scotch psalms, Church services, and a variety of useful and entertaining works by eminent authors, &c.
§ 5—One case brushware, comprising paint brushes, Nos. 1 to 8, dusting brushes, fitches, hat brushes, hair brushes, &c.
§ 6-20—Fifteen bales paper, comprising—brown paper, assorted, blotting demy, assorted, blue demy, 16 lb., grocers' tea paper, printing news, &c.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

Heavy Draught Entire.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. John Johnson to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,
"Young Brown Prince," 2 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high, by the imported horse Brown Prince, out of a champion mare by Phœdrick. Brown Prince was imported by Mr. William Farmer.

Thoroughbred Entire Stock.
"Lieutenant," "Western Australian," "Woolloomooloo," and several Thoroughbred Mares.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Charles Roberts, Esq., of Walgrove, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, August 19th, at 12 o'clock,
"Lieutenant," bred by Messrs. Scott, of Glendon, 7 years old, by Cap-a-pie out of Tossina, by Toss, out of Lord Exeter's Penelope
"Western Australian," 3 years, by Cither out of Alice Hawthorn
"Woolloomooloo," 4 years, by Cither out of Alice Hawthorn, together with several thoroughbred mares.
The above will be on view at the Bazaar on SATURDAY, August 16th.

Heavy Draught Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Bellamy, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, August 15th, at 12 o'clock,
"Farmer," a rich brown horse, 4 years old, by Giant out of a Lincoln mare; was bred by Captain Patch; is warranted a sure foal getter.

THIS DAY, 14th August.—The well-known powerful steamtug WASHINGTON, 192 tons register, 120 horse-power, will be sold THIS DAY, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock.
☞ Unreserved sale, to close a partnership account.

THURSDAY'S Regular Sale.
Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty horses of various descriptions
Three draught horses, subject to trials
Hacks
Light harness horses
Shoalhaven horses
Spring carts, drays, &c.

Fresh Country Horses.
Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small draft of fresh country horses, direct from the breeders' hands, to arrive from Shoalhaven by this night's steamer. They are all broken to saddle and harness, and some fit for heavy draught.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee.
☞ THIS DAY, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at quarter-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The property of a gentleman who left the colony per Omar Pasha.
Without the slightest reserve.
Useful Household Furniture
Beds and Bedding
Dining and Drawing Room Suites.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 14th, 1856, at quarter-past 10 o'clock prompt.
A quantity of useful household furniture, comprising
Tapestry and velvet pile carpets
Drawing-room suites
Dining ditto ditto
Bedsteads and bedding
Washstands
Towel-horses
Wardrobes
Chiffonier and sideboards
Fenders and irons
Bedroom chairs
Terms, cash.

Marbles, Books
American Lamps.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 15th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
3 cases marbles
1 dstto books
1 ditto American lamps.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by Sea-water.
Ex Palmyra. —— master, from London.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 15th, 1856,
H—1 to 20—21 cases anchovies.
Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale.
Handsome Furniture
Foreign Merchandise.
☞ On THURSDAY, August 14th, 1856.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 14th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Superior shipment of furniture, and fancy goods, comprising
Handsome mahogany cheffoniers, with looking glasses
Telescope tables
Handsome rosewood drawing-room suite, crimson satin
Rosewood washstand, marble top, and looking glass complete
Mahogany washstand, ditto, ditto
Ditto secretoire
Rosewood buffet, with plated glass
Toilet glasses, various descriptions
Small wash-hand stands
Rosewood chest of drawers, looking glass, and secretary
Card tables
Small round tables
Horsehair couches
Bedroom commodes
Gentlemen's toilets
Engravings
Organs
Rosewood toilet glasses, inlaid. Also,
Table covers
Oil paintings
Ladies' work boxes
French table bells
Bronze statues and horses
Salad spoons
Counting house washing apparatus
Patent bed pans
Printed wire-blinds, views
French ditto ditto
Modern copying presses
Plated spoons, cutlery, regulators
Tea trays, cologne quarts, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale.
Toys
Composition Dolls
Seed Beads
Clocks
Fancy Goods.
To Toymen, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, August 15th, 1856, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, assorted for this market—special care being taken in the assortment for shopkeepers and country stores.
Fourteen cases assorted toys, comprising box toys, arks, donkeys, horses, building toys, rocking horses, fiddles, trumpets, fancy toys, china sets, dressed dolls, box toys, harmoniums, mechanical figures, swords and guns, moving leg horses, &c.
Four cases composition dolls, moving eyes, 0, 2, 6, 4, 7, and 12
Two cases pearl bubled clocks, 0, 8, brass and metal, D 5 to 12
Two casts oil paintings, various
Two cases beads—plait necklace, ruby twist, black plait, blue twist, blue and white, mock coral, graduated assorted, 4 and 6 row necklaces, fancy negligees, and a variety of other goods.
Terms at sale.

Damaged by Sea Water.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Scotia, Brown, master, from London.
All more or less damaged.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell on FRIDAY next, August 15th, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
1289 bars iron, assorted, ⅜, ½, 1 inch, 1 x ½, 1 x ⅝, 2½, 3, ⅝, and 1 round
40 bundles ½ square
26 ditto, 1 to ¼ ditto
40 ditto ½ round
HOOP IRON.
250 bundles ⅞ x 20. Also
DC&Co. over 302, 277, 280.
3 cases ginger beer and lemonade powders, each 9 dozen
DC&Co. over ½.
20 barrels saltpetre
DC&Co. over 161.
1 bale paper, 15 reams, 34 lbs., bag cap.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.
THURSDAY, August 14th.
To Storekeepers, Drapers, Hosiers, Slopsellers, Outfitters, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 14th August, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
77 packages of well-assorted drapery, ribbons, superior clothing, &c., including—

Women's white and drab sateen stays	Long and square wool shawls
Ditto ditto coutille ditto	Ditto ditto printed Cashmere ditto
Maids' ditto ditto	Black and coloured lutes
Black and coloured alpacas	20 and 24 rich fancy lutes
Ditto ditto lustre and orleans	Carpet bags, all sizes
Ditto ditto French merinos	Merino vests
Long cloths and shirtings	Sewed muslins
Croydon sheetings	Men's black and drab felt hats
Cotton ticks	Children's ditto ditto (trimmed)
Black and white crenolines	Gent' real Paris kid gloves
Corded petticoats	Black lace falls
6-4 printed druggetts	Superfine black frock coats
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 super blankets	Ditto ditto paletots
Ditto ditto scarlet ditto	Ditto ditto shooting ditto
Fancy doeskins and tweeds	Fancy doe ditto ditto
Flushings and beavers	Mohair sacs and chesterfield ditto
Black superfine cloths	Shepherds and stockman's ditto,
Men's grey lambswool hose	Black cloth trousers
Ditto ditto worsted ditto	Blue pilot ditto
Women's black ditto ditto	Woollen cord ditto
Ditto white cotton	Drab moleskin ditto
Blue Guernsey shirts	Sporting vests
Striped and scarlet ditto	Black satin and silk ditto
Ladies' and children's polkas	Waterproof coats and capes
White shirts washed and boxed	Ditto reversibles
Ditto ditto Swiss fronts	Ditto overalls and leggings
Regatta ditto ditto	Needles, &c., &c.
Scotch twill ditto	

Terms at sale.

White Coutille and Sateen Stays.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
D 1471—One case, 48 dozen, white and coloured coutille stays, assorted
LB 301—One case, 48 dozen, white and drab sateen stays, assorted
S 39—One case, 100 dozen, men's and habits Paris kid gloves.
Terms at sale.

To Printsellers, Stationers, Private Purchasers, and others.
Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Prints, &c., from the house of Messrs. Ackerman and Co.
Ex Countess of Seafield, from London.
THURSDAY, 14th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 14th August, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,
An invoice of prints, &c., from the house of Messrs. Ackerman and Co., comprising
2 pairs prints, hunting scenes, framed O.G. 2½ inch, and maple and gold, 27 x 27½
2 sets coaching recollections, 5 plates, framed 2 inch O.G., rosewood and gold, 33 x 25 gold under glass
2 sets stable scenes, 4 plates framed, 2 inch O.G., ditto ditto, gold under glass, 33 x 26
2 sets coaching incidents, 6 plates, 2 inch O.G., ditto ditto, under glass, 29½ x 19½
2 sets Herring's farm scenes, 4 plates, framed, 2 inch O.G., rosewood and gold, 34 x 25
2 pairs prints, sporting traps, 2 plates, framed, 2½ inch, O.G., maple and gold, 34 x 25½
2 pairs racing scenes, Ascot and York, framed, ditto ditto, 34½ x 25½
2 prints, Odin, framed, 2½ O.G., maple and gold, 30½ x 26
2 prints, Distinguished Member, framed, O.G., 2½ inch, 1 mahogany and gold, and 1 rosewood and gold, 3½ x 26½
4 prints, Ancient Carthage, framed, 3 inch O.G., 2 rosewood and gold, 31½ x 25½
36 prints, large, Jullien's studies, coloured background, in ¾ gold bead frames and glass, 26 x 21
2 sets Herring's fox hunt, 4 plates, framed in gold bead and varnished, 34½ x 23
3 prints, steeplechase cracks, in gold bead and varnished, 34½ x 23
3 prints, Start for the Derby, framed ditto, 34½ x 23
2 prints, Sanctuary, framed, 3 inch O.G., maple and gold, 45 x 36
2 prints, Crossing the Bridge, 47 x 27
2 pairs ditto, Shepherd Mourned and Grave, framed, 2½ inch O.G., 2 maple and gold, 2 rosewood, 18½ x 18½
4 prints, A Scrubb, 2 inch O.G., maple and gold, 20½ x 16
3 prints, Red Riding Hood, framed, ditto ditto, 17½ x 12½
2 prints, Chief Justice Tindal, ditto ditto, 23½ x 19
2 prints, Sir J. Patterson, ditto ditto ditto, 21½ x 20
Terms at sale.

On account and risk of former purchasers.
Rich coloured French silk velvets.
French, Collars, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account and risk of former purchasers,
13 pieces rich coloured French silk velvet
4 ditto fancy vestings
85 dozen French muslin collars
29 ditto printed corahs
88 dozen white cotton half-hose.
Terms at sale.

FARMS AT BEXLEY, about eight miles from Sydney, on the ROCKY POINT ROAD, about three miles from COOK'S RIVER DAM, and intersected by the ILLAWARRA ROAD.
For Auction Sale, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1856.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th August,
Several very valuable Farms and Allotments of Land, situate about eight miles from Sydney, and about three miles from COOK'S RIVER DAM, ON THE ROCKY POINT ROAD. Considerable traffic is at present carried on, on the Rocky Point Road, not only for timber and wood carts, but also a great quantity of garden produce cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of Bexley, and on its way to the Sydney markets.
In fact, there are numerous improvements in the shape of small Farms, surrounding the property for sale, continually springing up; it is rapidly advancing in importance, and increasing in population, and must ultimately become a valuable property, and one of the most attractive and desirable of the Metropolitan Suburbs, more particularly as it is within such a reasonable distance from Sydney.
Upon all these Farms there is a fine alluvial soil, some of them are heavily timbered, but the timber itself would pay for the clearing.
Already there are several small Farms on the Estate.
The Illawarra Road runs through the property, and at present there is a very large traffic which must increase rapidly, and again enhance the value of these farms near it.
A large plan of the property is now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where any further particulars may be obtained, or Mr. J. R. ROBERTS, Surveyor, Exchange-corner.
Terms liberal.

First-class shipment of Drapery Goods, now landing, ex Rob Roy.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, 15th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
A first-class shipment of useful goods, now landing, ex Rob Roy, consisting of

Drab and millers' mole	Ditto jacouets
Rolled skirtings	Rough browns
Ditto jacouets	Dressed hollands
Rough browns	Huckabacks
Dressed hollands	Linen diapers
Huckabacks	Table linens
Linen diapers	Nursery diapers
Table linens	Furniture chintzes
Nursery diapers	Ditto dimities
Furniture chintzes	Venetians
Ditto dimities	Window hollands
Venetians	72 and 80 inch greys
Window hollands	33 and 36 inch ditto
72 and 80 inch greys	Horrocks' shirtings
33 and 36 inch ditto	Crewdson's ditto
Horrocks' shirtings	5-4 prints
Crewdson's ditto	7-8 ditto
5-4 prints	Fancy delaines
7-8 ditto	Printed cachmeres
Fancy delaines	Cachmere checks
Printed cachmeres	Fancy silks
Cachmere checks	Brocaded ditto
Fancy silks	Orientals
Brocaded ditto	Fancy ditto
Orientals	Parasols
Fancy ditto	Hosiery
Parasols	Linen and cotton tick
Hosiery	Union ditto
Linen and cotton tick	Earlston ginghams
Union ditto	Scotch checks, &c., &c.
Earlston ginghams	Men's black doe coats
Scotch checks, &c., &c.	Ditto fancy ditto
Men's black doe coats	Ditto ozonian ditto
Ditto fancy ditto	Ditto black paletots
Ditto ozonian ditto	Ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto black paletots	Ditto holland ditto
Ditto cachmere ditto	Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto holland ditto	Ditto silk ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto	Fancy silk and satin vests
Ditto silk ditto	Ditto doe ditto
Fancy silk and satin vests	Black cloth ditto
Ditto doe ditto	Embroidered ditto
Black cloth ditto	Black and fancy doe trousers
Embroidered ditto	Brown and white drill ditto
Black and fancy doe trousers	Colonial tweed ditto
Brown and white drill ditto	Boys' and youths' suits
Colonial tweed ditto	Ditto mole trousers
Boys' and youths' suits	Ditto printed ditto
Ditto mole trousers	Ditto cord ditto
Ditto printed ditto	White and regatta shirts
Ditto cord ditto	Scotch twill and serge ditto, &c., &c., &c.
White and regatta shirts	

Terms at sale.

Felt Hats
Silk Ditto
Shell Ditto
Panama Ditto.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.
THIS DAY, August 14, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
9 cases of the following—
Felt hats
Paris silk ditto
Shell ditto
Panama ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Sheeting.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ben Nevis, ——, master, from London.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, &c.
THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
On account of whom it may concern,
8 in diamond, 173—
10 pieces 8-4 grey sheeting, slightly damaged
8 ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Blankets.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ben Nevis, —— master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.
THIS DAY, 14th August instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The following bales of blankets, ex Ben Nevis, from London, damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.

BD&Co, over F—		Slightly damaged,
134—	80	70 x 96 navy blankets
117—	20	66 x 88 ditto
	80	ditto ditto

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. E. Wise, Barrister-at-Law, delivered a lecture on "The Health of Towns," at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. On coming forward, the learned gentleman was loudly cheered. He remarked that of late years science had been enlisted for the purpose of securing the greatest happiness to the largest numbers of the world's inhabitants, and that in proportion as this truth had been worked out in practice has it been found to accord with the laws which a beneficent Creator has stamped upon this material world. After alluding to the wide-spread evils of pestilence, which had started philanthropists and men of science to inquire into its causes, it had been demonstrated that physical impurity and moral degradation went hand in hand; that the worst haunts of fever were those in which the outcasts of society lived; although epidemics, once generated, knew no distinction between rich and poor. The wholesale neglect of the laws of health by individuals was thus avenged with fearful force.

Cholera, fever, and almost innumerable pestilential diseases were generated by defective sewerage; open cesspools, insufficient supply of water—or water into which putrid and decaying matter made their way by filtration, from deposits of soil which ought never to be allowed to accumulate. According to the increase of filth was the increase of crimes: it being almost invariably found that, in large cities particularly, such as London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., the two go hand-in-hand together.

What, then, were the chief requisites for the health of towns? They might be considered, said the lecturer, as house-drainage, an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, an improved class of dwellings properly ventilated, the prevention of injurious trades being carried on near the dwellings of the people, good food, open air recreations, with the frequent use of the bath, wherever that was possible.

These heads were dwelt upon at considerable length, and illustrated by quotations from reports published in England from time to time, wherein were set forth the dreadful mortality which had accrued from the neglect of sanitary measures, and the beneficial results in every case where complete and thorough drainage and free ventilation were enforced. Ventilation was, if possible, still more important than sewerage: defective ventilation was one of the greatest causes of illness; in proportion as rooms were ventilated, so would they, generally speaking, be healthy. This observation applied with particular force to bed-rooms. It had been ascertained that, in London, the number of deaths of adults from foul air, inhaled chiefly during the hours of sleep, in ordinary dwellings, was 22 in every 1000; whereas, in the model lodging-houses, where these matters were better attended to, there were only 7 in the 1000; of children, the proportion of deaths was 70 in every 1000 in ordinary dwellings, and only 10 per 1000 in the model lodging-houses, which were thoroughly aired in a manner at once simple and effective.

Of the baneful consequences resulting from the neglect of sanitary measures for the preservation and promotion of health of towns, the lecturer cited many notable instances. In 1832 (said he) Nottingham contained a population of 53,000; the situation in which this city stands is not particularly favourable, and it would appear that at this period its sanitary condition had scarcely received a thought. The whole area of the town was smaller in proportion to the number of its inhabitants than that of perhaps any other place in the kingdom. Its drainage was very defective—a number of thickly-populated streets were then unpaved and without sewers, and exhibited along their whole course pools of filthy water or moist extended dung-heaps. The condition of the back-to-back dwellings of its poor was generally sordid in the extreme. In 1832 the cholera made its appearance among the inhabitants of its noisome courts, attacked 1100 and destroyed 289, being 1 attack in 48, and 1 death in 183 of the population. Since this calamitous epoch the town authorities have been sedulously occupied in improving the sanitary condition of Nottingham. The efforts of the sanitary committee, however, appear to have been chiefly instrumental in obtaining the following requirements for the town during the three years prior to 1849—a constant and plentiful supply of water, at the rate of eighteen or twenty gallons per head daily; clean, dry, and well drained streets and courts; an abatement of nuisances from various manufactures; and extra-mural interment to a considerable extent. The admirable consequence of this activity, together with the good effects of an energetic foresight on the part of the authorities, the influence of favourable public opinion and co-operation, and of prompt medical aid were abundantly shewn by the fact that at the end of September, 1849, when cholera was rapidly disappearing throughout the kingdom, there had occurred only eight cases of cholera, and six deaths from that cause in Nottingham. The *three years total expenses* incurred by the council in *working the sanitary* committee was about £150.

Mr. Wise strongly recommended the establishment of public baths and washing houses, where, at a very small expense, working men might at any time enjoy the luxury of a bath, and at which the family clothes might be cleansed, dried, and taken home for use. At present, in too many instances, all this disagreeable labour had to be performed in the single apartment occupied by the family, to the serious detriment alike of the health and comfort of its inmates.

The object of his lecture was to spread information and excite inquiry. He would advise the working men of Sydney to meet and devise means for building houses for themselves, of such a nature as should combine all the requisites he had pointed out. If one row of such houses were put up, another would soon follow, and thus they would go on increasing till every workman might be able to say he was his own landlord.

If, remarked Mr. Wise, its sanitary condition were properly attended to—and it was for the inhabitants to force this subject on the attention of Government—Sydney may be the healthiest, as certainly it is destined to become one of the most beautiful, cities in the world.

At the close of the lecture, an unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer; and repeatedly during the delivery of his address he was warmly applauded.

The chairman announced that, on Tuesday next, the Rev. B. Quaife would deliver a lecture on the "Social Instinct in Man."

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OR LITERARY SOCIETY.—Pursuant to an advertisement, a meeting of this body was held in St. Mary's Seminary, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at half-past seven o'clock. On the motion of the Rev. J. J. M'Clenan, seconded by H. Milford, Esq., Peter Faucett, Esq., M.L.A., was voted to the chair. He opened the proceedings by explaining, in an able and eloquent discourse, the objects of the Society, the rules of which were read by J. E. Etheridge, Esq., the hon. secretary. The rules were adopted, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. M'Clennan, and seconded by H. Milford, Esq. A letter from Mr. Justice Therry to the Rev. Mr. M'Clennan, apologised for his unavoidable absence from the meeting, owing to prior engagements, and expressive of his approval of the design, and his gladness to promote its advancement. The chairman was instructed to state that Mr. Plunket, Q.C., also concurred in the objects of the institute. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Arkins, J.P., and Mr. Cosgrove. At the conclusion, Mr. Faucett was voted from the chair, and Mr. Arkins took his place. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Faucett, to which he suitably responded. The next meeting will take place in the Seminary on Monday evening next.

BETWEEN four and five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Constable Lake found a woman lying insensible in Albion-street, Surry Hills, and immediately took steps for her removal to the Infirmary. She seems to be about fifty years of age, of short stature, back somewhat deformed, and clothed in light coloured delaine dress, flowered cashmere shawl, white straw bonnet with blue ribbon and velvet trimmings, and new patent leather shoes. Lane was not able to ascertain either her name or any clue to her residence.

We are requested to direct particular attention to Cohen and Hazlewood's sale, this day, of household furniture, very superior pictures, ornaments, and fancy goods. Sale will commence at quarter-past 10 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

MILITARY MEMBERS.—The Queen, among her many womanly ways of showing her sympathy for the sufferers crippled by Russian ball and steel—*they* must be especially grateful that Russia is in no way humbled!—has given orders for sundry legs and arms, and spinal instruments, made by the cunning of Mr. Heather Bigg, the anatomical mechanician, who, it is averred by capable authorities, would at the beginning of the struggle have made a much more efficient Minister of War than we were blessed with; made him arms, legs, head, body, and all at comparatively insignificant cost, and warranted to perform all the functions of the place with all the unerring fidelity of mathematics. However, we hear that Mr. Bigg has been summoned for daily attendance at Chelsea Hospital; for, as the military examination proceeds, it is shrewdly thought that more than one officer under question will now want the mechanician's best assistance, not being left with a leg to stand upon.—*Punch.*

NEW ZEALAND.

NELSON.

WE have papers to the 23rd ultimo, They are wholly occupied, however, with local matters, possessing not the slightest interest to the public.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Through a correspondent of the *Nelson Examiner*, we have intelligence from New Plymouth to the 5th of July. He says:—"The hostile tribes in our neighbourhood have not yet come in to collision. Vast quantities of ammunition have been wasted on both sides, but each party has a wholesome dread of coming to close quarters, and so no blood has been shed, but the excitement and anxiety are prolonged indefinitely. When you visited the Ninia, it was not the Ngatiruanui who came out to fire; they did not arrive until a fortnight ago. The firing was from wily William King and his tribe from Waitara, and ended, as several other affairs have done since then, in nothing at all but waste of ammunition. The Ngatiruanui number nearly 800, all armed. They are busy entrenching themselves, and intend, if possible, to hem in Arama Karaka and the Ninia, and cut off their supplies. Two attempts of this kind have been circumvented and defeated by the vigilance and promptitude of the allies. For instance, it was whispered that the Ngatiruanui were preparing material for a pa, which they purposed putting up between the Ninia and the sea. The very next night, the allies took possession of the spot, thus forestalling them. Another scheme of theirs was to throw a body of men into the Awetaone, the pa on the outskirts of Hell Block, between Ninia and the town. Some of the allies quietly went and took possession, and prepared to receive their foes. The enemy were stealing down the bush, expecting to find an easy entrance, when they came upon Mr. R. Brown, who surprised them by telling them the allies were in the pa, and on their guard. Both parties seem wild with excitement, and it appears perfectly useless to attempt to reason with them. Mr. Whitely, Mr. Turton's successor in the mission here, is indefatigable in his labours. No one has more influence than he with the natives, and if it can be settled without further bloodshed, he is the man to bring about such a desirable termination. But he seems to have little hope of success. The strong firm hand of Government is required, unless these British subjects are to be allowed still to kill and slay one another, and put the settlers in the neighbourhood in constant alarm and anxiety. The longer the thing is neglected the more complicated and difficult does its settlement become; other tribes are being drawn into the quarrel, tribes at a distance will copy the example of these, and the whole island will be drawn again into war, and tumult, and disorder. The troubles at Ahuriri are plainly the result of Government neglect here; and so the storm thickens on the horizon. I fear the bursting of the cloud.

"It has been said that our troubles and disasters arise from 'Exeter Hall influence.' Most certainly the missionaries in charge here have had nothing to do with originating these calamities. Mr. Turton was firm and fearless in opposing Captain Fitz Roy, when he set aside the award of Mr. Commissioner Spain. That I conceive to be the origin of our troubles, and for that Captain Fitz Roy alone is responsible. That gentleman made himself famous everywhere in New Zealand, especially so here. He told this very mob of fellows, Katatore and party, publicly, to drive off the white people from their holdings, and if any of them resisted, they would do so at their peril. Scores here are ready to take oath that they heard that English Governor say so. There is yet another matter on which I will make an observation. Surprise has been expressed at the apparent apathy of the settlers in the militia organization and training. If this were really the case, they would justly deserve to be wondered at and censured. But their keeping aloof will, I think, bear another interpretation. At present, both parties of Maories are friendly to the settlers. They have generally, on the eve of an engagement, sent to the settlers in the neighbourhood to warn them to keep out of the way. Now, possibly, a general training and arming of the white people as a militia might be miscontrued by the natives as a preparation for war on our side, and suspicions and jealousies engendered which, in our unprotected state, it would be wise to prevent. Perhaps the feeling is wrong, but that such is the feeling with many I know to be the case. It is of no use showing a bold front, unless you are prepared to go through with it. I think the settlers of Taranaki will not be wanting, when called upon to defend 'our country, our altars, and our homes.' I should be sorry, indeed, if any number of them were so selfish, or so cowardly, as to wish to creep out of harm's way. Let us hope that it may not be necessary. I still think that a strong word from Government, taking possession of the disputed land, on the ground that it is a perpetual source of quarrel and bloodshed among themselves, might end the dispute. Many of the natives will be glad to have it ended, and the few discontented ones easily cowed. But it must be a firm word, and the natives must see and feel that there is no intention on the Governor's part to draw back from it."

EDUCATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN (BOYS).

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Permit me, through your valuable journal, to suggest to the Government or benevolent individuals the expediency of establishing a school of the above description, similar to an Institution now upon *Grant's Island*, in the harbour of Boston, Mass., United States, which has produced the most gratifying results, at the same time a *paying* institution.

Having been, for two years, one of the officers attached to it, allow me very briefly to state some of the regulations adopted thereat, viz.—In summer all hands arose at six a.m., boys washed, combed and clothes brushed—seven, muster and roll call, then marched round the island, till breakfast at eight, which consisted of a pint of skilley or oatmeal porridge, with vegetables *ad libitum*; attended school from nine till twelve; play hours (except the time for dinner at one o'clock, the allowance being for each ½ lb. beef or mutton, pint of good soup with rice added, and plenty of vegetables of all kinds); from twelve till two, when all the boys were sent into the garden to cultivate their several patches of land marked out for each; under the supervision of the gardener, till five o'clock, they then returned to wash and prepare for supper at six; prayers at half-past seven; bed at eight; not a single syllable was suffered to be spoken while there.

Every boy had a number stamped upon each side of his coat collar (their dress was a dark mixture, of about the same quality as our soldiers' top coats), and by that number *only* was he known, names were expressly forbidden to be uttered by anybody. The teachers were always among them to prevent any conversation relative to their former habits of life, their connections, or any expressions of an immoral tendency.

The surplus quantity of vegetables produced by the labours of 230 boys were regularly sent to Boston market, that together with forty-five to fifty fat pigs and calves annually reared by the refuse of the kitchen and garden (the pork always realized from two to three cents. per lb. more than what was sold generally in market) always left a balance in favour of the Institution, after deducting all disbursements. The greatest economy was pursued in every instance. Surely one of our islands in the harbour could be easily devoted to such a laudable purpose—say for 50 boys.

Begging pardon for occupying so much space,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. W.

Ryalstone, August 4th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your leader of yesterday, you speak of a Russian peasant casting her children away, one by one, to a pack of wolves, who were pursuing her, in order to save her own life. When she entered the village alone, and explained the loss of her children, an indignant bystander smote her to death. Such, you say, will be the fate of governments who abandon those whom they are bound to protect. These being your views, I trust many a leader will appear in the columns of your paper respecting our grievances, and that you will as boldly vindicate our cause as you have done Mr. Randle's. I allude to the proposed reduction in our salaries. Provisions are increasing in price—we can scarcely live in a respectable manner now; what we are to do if such an event takes place I cannot say. Should the measure be carried, as usual the juniors, who are now but ill paid, will suffer most. Many think the junior clerks are mere boys; to such I do not allude. I mean men of education—gentlemen who have arduous duties to perform, and who do perform them in a creditable manner; but, unfortunately, having nothing but their own merit to recommend them, continue year after year juniors still. I can hardly think at times that the reduction will take place without some inquiry being made into the duties of the different departments. I am willing for one to be judged according to my ability and the duty I perform. If I am competent to fill a responsible situation, is it not hard that I should (after having served the Government of this country for several years) be reduced to a worse position than when I first entered into its service? I hope a little serious thought will be exercised in this matter, that we shall find a powerful advocate in your paper, and that some of the gentlemen now in Council, who were formerly our champions, will again boldly speak in our behalf. Many of us have kept in our present situations ever since the discovery of gold in this colony; when public works have been at a standstill in consequence of the rush to the diggings, we have been found at our posts—we have kept to the Government, let the Government not abandon us, whom they are bound to protect.

I am, Sir, &c.,

A GOVERNMENT CLERK.

August 13th, 1856.

MR. RANDLE'S VISIT TO MELBOURNE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Admitting the subject of colonial railways to have become almost a bugbear, permit me to request the favour of your granting me a space in your columns.

I believe no one will deny that our present position as regards internal railway communication is rather critical, that it is in fact, "railways or no railways," and that if we allow the opportunities and the means which now offer themselves in the shape of superior organised labour, directed by experienced, scientific, and most energetic men, with a very valuable plant of appliances to pass beyond our reach, it will assuredly prove to our cost and our shame, and remain an indelible stain on our character as a persevering and discerning people.

It may not be generally known to the public that the contractor of our two and only lines of Railway, Mr. Randle, is at present in Melbourne. The purport of that gentleman's visit to our neighbours needs no remark. From his energy and thorough business habits, he is not the man to take a holiday for a week or ten days without an object, and which object, for aught I know, may be caused by invitation.

The contracts which Mr. Randle is now carrying out in this colony will be completed in the course of two months, when the whole of his men and plant will be idle, the former, doubtless, in some shape or other under his pay, to enable him to retain them for fresh contracts, and the latter depreciating from want of use.

Does it not occur to many of your readers, that Mr. Randle, as a clear-sighted man and looking well a-head, will naturally say to himself "I must not allow this state of things; if others do not see their interests, I know what is mine, and I can neither afford nor will I permit my steam to blow off from want of foresight and occupation; the time has therefore arrived for me to look out and provide for the employment of my men and plant, and there is no time to be lost," and off he goes to Melbourne, where he well knows there are tenders out and the means of remuneration at command.

Now, Sir, should Mr. Randle tender to our neighbours, and should that tender be accepted, what would be his next step? Why, to put himself on board the first steamer, and return to us, and we should have the gratification, or rather the mortification I ought to say, of hearing from himself, that the month of October next will see him shipping the whole of his plant, and escorting his matchless (at this end of the world) body of navvies to the southward, for go with him they unquestionably will, rely on it.

Would not this be a national calamity? I am not desirous of overrating Mr. Randle's energy and capability as a contractor, neither would I for one moment endeavour to cast a damp on the energy and capabilities of other gentlemen contractors in the colony; but here is a man we have tried, a contractor, I may almost say, from his birth, possessed of no ordinary perseverance and determination, and who has under him a staff of the same school, who have known him and worked under him for years in England, and who so perfectly understand him and each other, and he them, that he is enabled, at a moment's notice, to take a contract and carry it out to the day with undoubted accuracy. Has he not, I will ask, done so in this colony?

Once allow this man to quit your shores, and you will not see him no more. When will you get the same organised body of labour together again? and *when* and *where* would you procure a plant equal to what he most assuredly, to a barrow, would take with him. It would cost you at the least £10,000,—for that is about the value of Mr. Randle's plant; and it would take you *two* years to get it together—and what must you do all that time? Why, most unsatisfactorily expend the public monies in connecting your present *network* of bogs and holes; and I trust I may be pardoned for thus pirating the remark.

There are gentlemen I am aware, who,—I will not pay them so bad a compliment as to say—are *viciously* and *savagely* opposed to Mr. Randle as a contractor, but who, it would certainly appear, endeavour on all occasions to mar and *mortinise* his progress, with what ulterior object it is really difficult to discern. It reminds one of the wanton boy who put a stick into the spokes of a carriage wheel, not with any hope of stopping the vehicle, but merely for the pleasure of hearing it crack and astonishing the old ladies inside, to the inexpressible delight of some *other* little boys.

If we are to wait for population before we form our railways, why we shall remain as we are for years to come, for the population will not come to a country, to the interior of which they must look for their existence, whither they cannot with safety proceed, and whence they can never expect in our present state to transport either themselves or their produce.

Would not the inhabitants of this colony willingly at this moment submit to a tax of say £50,000 per annum, had our predecessors been in a position to form railways in years past, and enabled us to travel on the *three* contemplated great trunk lines of the colony, receiving the produce those districts are now producing, and would then produce ten-fold? I contend that those to come after us will benefit more by railways than ourselves. Where then is there anything unreasonable in handing the debt down, and asking them to return the moneys we have advanced, as much for their benefit as our own?

I can only, in conclusion, express my earnest hope that Mr. Randle and his band of navvies, and their valuable plant, will not be allowed to leave our shores.

Your obedient servant,

Sydney, August 12th. F. J. R.

THE WASTE LANDS AND REVENUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—By the series of measures introduced by the Premier, we learn that it is not the intention of himself and colleagues to make any alteration in the upset price of land. It is very well known that of the waste lands we have abundance in millions of acres, while in the revenue there is a remarkable deficiency.

It is therefore desirable that the people of this colony should see clearly before them the still pending difficulties in obtaining the one, and the consequent oppressions that must fall upon them in some shape of taxation to make up for the other.

In the consideration of the first question, it may be urged that the revenue arising from the sale of our lands, can only be approached by estimating them as the common property of colonists, and that Government is bound to look upon them as public trustees for the general community and make the most of them.

Even admitting this position, may it not be a question whether more would not be made of them either at a reduced price to 10s. per acre for cash payments, or by retaining the old price (£1 per acre), and affording greater facilities for payment by instalments: one fourth in cash (5s.), 5s. in three months, 5s. in six months, and 5s. in twelve months, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

That a much larger revenue would be annually derived through the latter system there can be no possible question; for it would then be within the reach of all classes to invest their money in small sums, which in many cases are now unemployed.

The industrial, by far the larger portion of the people, are well paid in this country, and are all of them able to lay by a little of their weekly earnings, which they cannot satisfactorily employ on any thing that can afford them the security which land can do.

Thousands upon thousands of pounds, in larger or smaller sums are hoarded up for want of a safe and more profitable means to dispose of them, in the majority of cases, in sums too small to pay into a bank, even the Savings' Bank. But give the people a chance to purchase land, paying for it by small instalments as they can save it, and there is no doubt but the hidden treasure would be forthcoming.

There is no charm so great to a provident man as the possession of a freehold. If only an acre of land, sufficient for his cottage and garden, how many pleasures do they promise him when as a freeholder he looks upon everything around him as his own! The surest way for a Government to secure the loyalty of a people is to hold out inducements for them to settle—to give them an interest in the land they live on. The migratory habits even of the digger would be readily exchanged for the quietude and peace of a settled home. Give them but a chance to buy an interest in their native or adopted soil, and marvellous sums will readily find their way to the Treasury. The spoutless old teapots stowed away in sly corners, the old stockings, leathern bags, pouches, old honey-jars and bottles, will soon disgorge themselves of their accumulating lucre. Nor need that influential and wealthy body termed squatters take umbrage at the poorer classes possessing a fraction of freehold.

There is plenty of room for one hundred times the population of this colony to build and settle, without sending the smoke of their chimnies near to their vast runs, or frightening their fattening cattle or sheep.

Trusting that you will encourage public duty and fair discussion of a subject of such momentous importance in your journal, as the sale of the land, settlement of the people, and cultivation of the soil which God has given so bountifully to man in this delightful and fertile country,

I am, yours obediently,

Windsor, August 9, 1856. ALPHA.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Will you oblige me by publishing the following letter acknowledging the receipt, for the benefit of the Sisters of Charity, of £10 13s. 3d. from Mr. Gilbert Wright, under the circumstances he discloses in said letter.

Yours, obediently,

F. MACNAB.

No. 1, King-street, Sydney, 13th August, 1856.

SIR,—I enclose a cheque for £10 13s. 3d., which place to the credit of your collection in aid of "The Sisters of Charity." The amount is a penalty exacted in error from clients of mine (squatters), being the one-fifth of their original assessment, and a fine exacted under the 8th section of the Scab in Sheep Act of 1855 (19th Victoria, No. 27), which is the same, in words, as the 7th section of the Live Stock Assessment Act of 1855 (19 Victoria, No. 20). Both these Acts provide that the assessment shall be paid in advance, and before the 1st of May in each year. The 7th section in the first, and the 8th in the second Act, enacts, "That in case any person liable to pay shall neglect to pay upon the day appointed" (that is upon the first May in each year), "it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer, after the expiration of one month from the day so appointed" (namely, one month from the first May in each year), "to issue a warrant under his hand to the Commissioner in whose district any person so neglecting to pay shall reside, directing the said Commissioner to levy the amount which such person is so liable to pay as aforesaid, together with an additional sum equal to one-fifth part of that for which he was liable, by way of penalty for such neglect."

My clients paid their assessment on the 9th May, 1856, prior therefore to the expiration of the one month (expiring on the 30th June), provided by the Act as a *locus penitentiæ*. No warrant was ever issued against them, because the period provided by the Legislature for the issue of such warrant, and for the enforcement of the penalty (viz., the 30th June), had not arrived.

My clients resisted the exaction, and the amount has been repaid them; they decline, however, to apply to their own use the sum restored, but have placed it at my disposal. The Crown pays no costs, and as I undertook the case *on public grounds alone*, I have declined to take costs from my clients; hence the appropriation now made.

Upwards of one thousand pounds has been thus, at different times, exacted in error, from the squatter, as follows:—

Between the 1st May and the 30th June in this year £150 or thereabouts, as well under the 7th section of the Live Stock Assessment Act of 1855 (19 Victoria, No. 26), as under the 8th section of the Scab in Sheep Act of 1853 (19 Victoria, No. 27).

Between the 1st May, 1853, and the 1st June, 1853, £200 and upwards has been erroneously exacted under the 23rd section of the Scab in Sheep Act of 1854 (18 Victoria, No. 26). Between the 1st May, 1848, and the 30th June, 1853, upwards of £700 has been erroneously exacted under the 8th section of the 11th Victoria, No. 18, intituled "An Act to authorise for a limited time an assessment upon stock pastured beyond the settled districts of New South Wales. The 8th section of the latter Act contains precisely the same provisions as the 8th, and 7th, and 23rd sections respectively of the three several Acts above mentioned.

The opinion of the Crown Law Officers in this case will govern all the other cases, and as the Government have avowed the intention to act upon the opinions thus expressed, a large amount will be unexpectedly placed at the credit and disposal of certain squatters. I invite them to make an appropriation of any sums they may thus receive as restitution money, similar to that which my clients have allowed me to make for them. Let them permit such monies to "wander, Heaven directed, to the poor!"

Pray send a copy of this to the *Herald*, if not for the sake of the principles involved, for the sake of giving publicity to the recommendation contained in the last paragraph.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GILBERT WRIGHT.

F. Macnab, Esq., Wynyard-square.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—With considerable surprise and regret I have seen in your paper lately some advertisements, professing to be inserted by gentlemen (?) desirous of obtaining wives.

Your pages have always been supposed as particularly intended to advocate and advance the cause of morality, but it seems very much at variance with that object, to allow the small pecuniary advantage to be gained by these dangerous announcements, to induce you to give them publicity.

None but fools or knaves would adopt this mode of getting introductions to young females; the former, by a little exertion of their small share of brains, might easily find more legitimate modes of obtaining what they wish, and I cannot suppose you would willingly pander to the vicious desires of the latter.

Suppose an assignation should be made by a young woman, foolishly answering one of these advertisements—the "*goat*," critically examines her figure, face, gait, costume, &c., with the nonchalance of an Eastern Pacha surveying a slave offered him for purchase, and should she after this preliminary process, not realise his idea of the wife he complacently thinks himself worthy of, she possibly hears no more of him; but should she by any chance ever again meet him, in public or private, it must be difficult to imagine her feelings of mortification and shame, knowing that she had stept out of the bounds of female propriety and modesty to offer herself to him only to have been contemptuously rejected.

Even if a marriage were (though highly improbable) to take place through private meetings, arranged by your *convenient* assistance, what true respect and affection could any man have for a wife whose connection with him commenced in this irregular manner; while a man of coarse mind—of which class these advertisers must principally consist—would be but too ready to insultingly remind his wife of her former want of self-respect and womanly reserve.

I cannot imagine a truly *happy* marriage by this process, but should the advertiser, which is not improbable, have an idea of *wedlock* in the matter, I shudder at the evils that might arise.

There are fixed rules of society, which, if broken through, are certain, sooner or later, to entail a bitter repentance. The established regulations attending this most sacred bond of human life should most especially be adhered to and preserved from dishonour, or the standard of morals will be deeply depreciated in our social relations.

If you can find space for these remarks, or any portion of them, you might be conferring some service to the thoughtless portion of the female community.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., CENSOR.

WANTED, A GOVERNMENT WHIPPER-IN, &c.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The result of the division last night, on the motion of Mr. Forster relative to the position of the Judges in the Legislature, will, I think, render it advisable for the Government to appoint a *whipper-in or two*, to get the *slow coaches* together in proper time, on the future occurrence of any like important measure! I, for one, noticed two or three staunch supporters of the Government arrive about ten minutes after the Speaker's decision. This little accident might, however, have been altogether avoided if the Government had had the assistance of a *colonial Mr. Hayter*; a long-winded member who, on any like cases occurring could speak against time to an unlimited extent, would also be found very useful, as an opportunity would thus be afforded to the absentees of presenting themselves before division!

I am, &c.,

"ACRIBUS INITIIS, INCURIOSO FINE."

Sydney, 13th August, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Would you, or some of your numerous correspondents, answer me the following questions:—

1. Can a District Commissioner of Crown Lands appropriate any unoccupied land or run without it being offered to public competition by tender?

2. Can a person occupying such run, under such a permission, legally impound from land held under such a tenure?

A satisfactory answer to these queries would oblige,

Sir, yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician by appointment to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of Diseases of the Eye. Newly invented spectacles enable persons in advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish the most minute object. The glasses are slightly tinted and have this advantage over spectacles in common use; the vision is strengthened and preserved, and the eye kept at its required temperature.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR.—An extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been produced. It rests within the ear without projecting, and, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation—to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

☞ OBSERVE the Address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 19, Bridge-street.

MR. A. BENSUSAN, Surgeon-Dentist (late of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London), 7, Jamison-st.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

M. VAGNOUX, Surgeon-Dentist (from Paris), King-street East, No. 3, daily, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, supplies artificial (mineral) teeth of every natural shape and variety, from one to a complete set, on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best cement. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m.

MADAME CHR. HANSEN, Milliner and Dressmaker, No. 98, Elizabeth-street. Apprentices wanted.

MR. J. P. MACKENZIE, Official Assignee, Stock and Share Broker, 41, Elizabeth-street.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Bridge-street.—The business of the above office will be removed to No. 119, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, in the course of next week. J. B. METCALFE.

MORETON BAY.—HENRY MAURICE and CO. Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Produce Brokers, Queen-street, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

MR. DELOHERY, Agent for the disposal of Hotels and Public-houses. Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CAPORN, wine and spirit merchant, has removed from Jamison-lane to more central premises in Bank-court, King-street. Monday, August 11th, 1856.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION, Newtown.—Mr. STANLEY visits Newtown on Tuesdays and Fridays. Has vacancies also for pupils in Sydney. For terms, &c., apply at 12, Pitt-street South.

REMOVAL.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have removed to 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO. have removed to No. 6, Wynyard-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Family Residence upon the Point Piper Estate. For plans and specifications apply at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders must be addressed on or before the 25th instant. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. August 12th, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Shop at the corner of Margaret and Kent streets. For plans and specifications apply at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before FRIDAY, the 22nd instant. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. August 12th, 1856.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th August, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that, tenders endorsed "Tenders for Barrack" will be received at this office until noon, of MONDAY, the 25th instant, for the erection of barracks at Dawes' Point, according to plans and specification to be seen at the Engineer's Office for Harbour Defences, Commissariat-buildings, Lower George-street, any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The parties tendering or their agent are required to be in attendance to give any information that may be required at the time appointed for opening the tenders.

(Signed) STUART A. DONALDSON.

TO MASONS.—Tenders are invited for the performance of Stone Work in the foundations for a Villa at Darling Point. Plans and particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. A. LENEHAN, Castlereagh-street, before THURSDAY, the 14th instant, after which day no tenders will be received. August 8th, 1856.

THE CONTRACTORS for performing the Masonry required at the Asylum for Destitute Children, at Randwick, having failed in their contract, Tenders are required for completing the work. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed before noon of WEDNESDAY, August 20th. The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest tender, and will require security for the due performance of the work.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders wanted for repairs to the ship CLYDE, lying at the Circular Quay. Apply to Captain KERR, on board, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Building sites at Darling Point, the property of the late Sir T. L. Mitchell, will be for SALE on THURSDAY next 14th instant. Lithographs may now be obtained of BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers, City Mart, George-street.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED SODA WATER TRADE in the Colony.—The undersigned, having purchased the business of Mr. W. E. Smith, Soda Water and Cordial Manufacturer, Castlereagh-street, intend carrying on the business at the Red House, No. 20, Pitt-street, under the style of RILEY and HOPKINS.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on their predecessor, the undersigned beg to assure their patrons it is their intention to at all times supply a first-class article, and by prompt attention to their customers, to make their business still one of the first in the colony.

FREDERICK RILEY.
J. P. HOPKINS.

Sydney, August 12th, 1856.

TO ALL the BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, TANNERS and Fellmongers, and Gentlemen Squatters, and Butchers, and anybody else all over Sydney and the whole of Australia; also Victoria, likewise all the adjoining colonies, and Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's Land).—Tenders, with prices, and all other particulars are now invited, by letter only, addressed in the first preliminary instance to "Captain HEITMULLER and CO., at the Ne Plus Ultra wholesale, retail, and for exportation Provision Stores, and Taxidrist, Parramatta-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales," for diggers', miners', stockkeepers', and women's and children's boots, shoes, and stout well-made black and brown bazil slippers; wool, in grease or otherwise; sheepskins; black, brown, and white bazils; kip, calf, and sole leathers; colonial soap and candles; exotic flower shrubs of every sort; well-cured colonial and other fish, of every species; naptha, and all and every other article in use required for merchants and general dealers to keep for sale, to supply, and accommodate the public at large.—NE PLUS ULTRA. Sydney, in the year of Our Lord 1856. God bless our most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria and all the Royal Family. Amen.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Now landing, ex Clyde. First class Billiard Tables, manufactured by the sole inventor, and stuffer of Thurston's (during the last 30 years of the late J. Thurston's lifetime); improved India rubber cushions, acknowledged by Mr. E. Kentfield, of Brighton, to be the only true rubber cushion now in use. In recommending these tables to be of the first order, the importer extracts the following from the maker's circulars.

During the time we were employed by the late J. Thurston, we have had the honour of fitting up tables for the following distinguished persons, clubs, and upwards of 700 private gentlemen.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.	
The Duke of Sutherland	Sir C. Knightly
The Duke of Richmond	Sir G. Phillips
The Duke of Saxe Meiningen	Sir H. Meux
The Duke of Rutland	Sir E. Deering
The Duke of Devonshire	Sir J. C. Hobhouse
The Duke of St. Alban's	The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons
The Duke of Roxburgh	
The Duke of Montrose	Sir J. Jerrard
The Duke of Buckingham	Sir T. Kesketh
The Duke of Beaufort	Sir A. Aston
The Earl of Shannon	Sir F. Bathurst
The Earl of Bruce	Sir F. Hopkins
The Earl of Dunmore	Sir G. Talbot
The Earl of Hopetoun	Sir F. Taylor
The Marquis of Devonshire	Sir T. Cullum
The Marquis of Tweeddale	And the following Clubs—
The Marquis of Salisbury	The Travellers
The Marquis

Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856.

THE RED JACKET'S MAIL.

Herald Office,
August 14th, 1856.

By the Yarra Yarra, Captain BELL, the mail by the Red Jacket is received. We hasten to supply our readers with the extracts, which are copied from the second edition of the Melbourne *Argus*:

10 minutes to 10 o'clo

Red Jacket, Captain O'Halloran, brings dates to 20th May; she is quite full of passengers having had to refuse a great number.

NEW GOVERNOR.

It is confidentially asserted in well informed circles that Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton has accepted the Governorship of Victoria. Sir Henry is a practised diplomatist of whose ability there is no doubt, and his acquaintance with public life in all parts of the world would serve him in the position to which he is likely to be called. The Marquis of Chandos declined, preferring to remain at the head of the London and North Western Railway to encountering the perils of responsible government.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

May 20th.

The debate which has occupied both Houses of Parliament this week, relative to the terms of peace, is undoubtedly a great triumph for the Government. In all their bearings the terms were looked at, and the result was, that the Opposition in the Lower, as well as in the Higher Chamber, were beaten to a dead stand, unable to assault with any effect the treaty of Paris. The Opposition directed their attention more especially to the fall of Kars, but even this objection did not answer, for Lord Clarendon showed conclusively that the fall of Kars, unfortunate as it was, had really no effect upon the proceedings of the Conference. The terms proposed by Austria to Russia were accepted before the fall of Kars was known.

FOREIGN.

Recent intelligence from St. Petersburgh announces the intention of Government to recommence the war in the Caucasus during the present summer, under the supreme direction of General Mouravieff. The expedition will extend to Daghestan, Schamyl's territory, about 60 miles from the Black Sea. The cordiality existing between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia was a little checked by the secret treaty made on the part of England, France, and Austria, and signed on the 15th April, without the knowledge of Count Orloff, which binds the three Powers to resist by force of arms any infraction of treaty by Russia. The accounts from Central America are occupied with details of another engagement between General Walker and the filibusters and Costa Ricans. A correspondence between the British Government and the Representative of Costa Rica, in which the former offered 2000 stand of arms to the latter, has been intercepted and published, and has caused some stir both in England and America. A pension of £5000 a year has been granted by the East India Company to the Marquis of Dalhousie, for his services as Governor-General of India. £1000 a year has been voted to General Williams for his brave defence of Kars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Palmerston announced in answer to Mr. Dunscombe, that her Majesty had been pleased to pardon all political prisoners, thereby liberating Frost, Williams, Jones, and Smith O'Brien. A vote of thanks has been passed to the army and navy for their services in the late war.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is stated in the American advices from Callao that the British Admiral had received orders to seize the Chincha Islands, and hold them as security of the payment of debt due to Great Britain by Peru. The United States Government had ordered several vessels to Panama.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to represent her Majesty at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia, at Moscow. A great number of our screw gun-boats will be sold to the East India Company, to be used in China for the suppression of piracy.

It is officially announced that the Danubian Principalities will be evacuated by the Austrian troops within six months. Thompson, Hall, and Catto's boiler-making establishment at Aberdeen, has been destroyed by fire. The trial of William Palmer, for poisoning John Cook, commenced on the 14th;—if acquitted on this charge he will be arraigned for the murder of his wife.

THE WOOL TRADE.—London: The public sales of foreign and colonial wools are proceeding with animation, and the advanced quotations in the February rates have been exceeded. The attendance of buyers has been more numerous, and the biddings are exceedingly brisk. Colonial wool had a further advance of twopence per pound.

MONEY MARKET.—MAY 19TH.

The demand for money for commercial purposes appears if anything on the increase, and the market is in consequence assuming a more stringent aspect, the demand, however, has been well met. Half a million sterling had been received from the Ocean Chief, Albatross, Invincible, and Statesman—all of which vessels had arrived. English securities have advanced daily since our last. The English funds opened with great steadiness on Saturday. Consols for money were quoted at 93¾. To-day Consols have improved, closing buyers for the account 94¼; ditto, money, 94½. Three-and-a-quarter per cents. 93½. The Provincial Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. The National Provincial Bank of England declares a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum.

Orders have been issued from St. Petersburgh to put everything in the same position as previously in the Gulf of Finland. The Ocean Chief has made a run home in 74 days.

The Red Jacket is six or seven miles outside the Heads, and unless the wind changes there is no chance of her getting in before 5 p.m. No signs of wind changing. A strong ebb tide is running down.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 14.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Bell, from Melbourne 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Thomson and three children, Messrs. Parkins and Born, and 100 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

The Yarra Yarra, from Melbourne, brings the Red Jacket's mail of the 20th May. Captain Bell reports the arrival of the London at 10 a.m. on the 10th instant, and the Telegraph at 4·30 p.m. on the 11th instant. The Yarra Yarra left Port Phillip Heads at 5 p.m. the 11th instant, and arrived here at 5·30 p.m.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM MELBOURNE.

May 7.—Maiden, at Gravesend,
May 19.—Albatross, Liverpool.
May 13.—Crispin, Lymington River,
May 16.—Invincible, Gravesend.
May 13.—Ocean Chief, Liverpool.
May 13.—Statesman, Gravesend.

ARRIVED FROM OTHER PORTS IN THE COLONIES.

Antipodes, from Hobart Town; Ariel, from Adelaide; Dolphin, from Sydney; Ellenborough, from Sydney; Henry Winch, from Port Fairy; Hero, Launceston; Irene, Adelaide; Island Home, last from Algoa Bay; Kirkwood, from Auckland; Nimrod, from Sydney; Nie de Fairshaw, Sydney.

No. 6274, second distinguishing pendant ship, off Lands End, from Hobart Town.

Philip Laing, from Hobart Town; Prince of the Seas, from Sydney; Switzerland, from Adelaide; Thames, from Port Phillip; Waterloo, from Sydney; Woolloomooloo, from Sydney.

SAILED FOR MELBOURNE.

Amethyst, from the Clyde, May 8th; Fiorie, from Bourdeaux, May 7th; Kinnington, Deal, 9th; Laurens Freht, from Liverpool, 14th.

SHIPS LOADING FOR MELBOURNE AND GEELONG, AT LIVERPOOL.

Beemah, Almora, Albatross, Fulwood, Defence, Ellen, Tornado, Zobiah, British Trident, Golden Era, Saldanha, Morning Light, Sea.

LOADING IN LONDON FOR MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.

Joseph Weir, Brilliant, Derwent, Victory, Wycliffe, Thames.

LOADING IN CLYDE.

Volant, Cæsar, Bethia Jewett, Charles.

COLONIAL INSURANCE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by Act of Council.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., CHAIRMAN
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
FREDERICK EDSWORTH, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Office: No. 34, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

The above company will receive applications for the insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company.

The list of shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the company will meet with attention at the office.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards.
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d., and upwards.
Wooden—Buildings metal or slated roof, 6s. and upwards.
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

Country Agents, who will supply Forms of Application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:

MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds.
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell.
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sarjeant.
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig.
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Howlett.
WINDSOR—Mr. John Dawson.
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley.
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'William.
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Geerts
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason.
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Toser
KIAMA—Mr. R. Stobo
PENRITH—Mr. R. C. Lethbridge
SINGLETON—Mr. J. Munro.
SCONE—Mr. Thomas Dangar.
BRAIDWOOD—Mr. A. Vider.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above Company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires; country properties being insured against such casualties.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street. WILLIAM PRICE, importer of French and British goods.

FRENCH DELAINES! !—One case, just opened, in every shade of colour, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

SILKS! Silks! Silks!—The remaining portion of figured silks, decided bargains, at "La Ville de Paris."

FIGURED SILKS! small patterns, thirty-two shillings, for 12 yards, at "La Ville de Paris."

BROCHE SILKS! best qualities! fifty-five shillings, for 13 yards, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-st.

FRENCH SQUARE SHAWLS; reduced to seven and sixpence each, former price 25s., at La Ville de Paris

HANDSOME PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES.—For SALE, at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets, a very stylish pair of brown geldings, 4 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, thoroughly broken, and accustomed to town.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD HERALD Office.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES.—Van Diemen's Potatoes.—Now on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, about thirty tons of the finest potatoes, Van Diemen's Land and Adelaide Flour. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office and Warehouse, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 13th August.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS a Certain Cure for Scrofula.—Miss Martineau, of Warrnambool, Victoria, had the misfortune to be a grievous sufferer with this dreadful malady. The doctors informed her it was constitutional, and could not be cured, although they prescribed many things to mitigate the evil; ultimately she resolved to try Holloway's ointment and pills. By a steady perseverance with these inestimable remedies for four months she was completely cured, leaving not the least symptoms of the disease behind. Such is the power of these mighty medicines.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

TO BE SOLD or LET, Three Houses in Lower George-street, known as "Underwood's Buildings." The Houses will be LET or SOLD, either separately or together, and if Let, for such term of years not exceeding seven, as may be agreed on. Tenders, stating price or rent, and term of years, may be addressed to the undersigned, and left at the office of Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD.

NIGHTINGALE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The Committee meet daily, at the Exchange Rooms, at half-past one o'clock. Subscriptions will be received by Daniel Cooper, Esq., George-street; Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Sen., George-street; the Union Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, Mr. Pinhey, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. Isper, chemist, Williams-street, Woolloomooloo; and by Mr. Hindle, and Mr. H. J. Porter, Collectors.

THOMAS BARKER,
J. BERNCASTLE, } Honorary Secretaries.

SHIP JOHN BUNYAN, from London.—Many goods having been landed to Order and to parties unknown, are now being stored in Jolly's Store, at Circular Quay, early application will save unnecessary expenses. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

TO BE LET, a good Business Premises, situate at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, consisting of extensive shop, parlour, upper rooms, cellarage, kitchen, stabling, good secure yard, out offices, and water laid on; is in thorough repair. To a respectable tenant the rent will be moderate. Apply to Mr. PADMORE, No. 250, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Munts's patent metal, 18 to 36 oz.
Lead piping, ½ inch
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs
Holloware
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila cigars, No. 3
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's and Shuttock's
Black pepper
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, plain and queers
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burdon's and Cousin's brands
Champagne, various brands
Lownde's old tom, genuine
Case brandy pale cognac,
Bottled ale and porter, Marsetti's
Taylor's porter
Gundry, Downe, and Co.'s ale

INVOICES of moleskin trousers, blue pilot jackets and trousers, beaver top coats, capes, &c.; doeskin clothing, black Paris hats, naval and military cloth caps, shawls, door mats, glassware, glass lustres, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street

FULL FLEECED WELL-BRED SHEEP FOR SALE—
2350 breeding ewes, 3 to 4 years old
850 maiden ditto, 2 to 3 ditto
850 wethers, 2 to 3 ditto
2500 yearlings, both sexes
100 store sheep, and
50 rams.

6700, more or less.

This choice lot of sheep—warranted sound, and never to have been diseased—are very fine woolled, having been originally selected from the renowned flocks of Edward Cox and A. Walker, Esqs., and a large portion being the progeny of direct imported Saxon merinoes.

The above sheep, pasturing in the Western District, 150 miles from Sydney, are offered for SALE, by private contract, together with 150 Head of Mixed Cattle, forming a particularly quiet and well-bred herd, with all cows and heifers broken in to bail; also, a great many bullocks to work, and the Lease of a very Extensive and Well-watered Run, rent free up to the 15th June, 1860, and carrying 12,000 sheep, besides 300 cattle, in all seasons, and comprising the following improvements, viz:—

A comfortable four-roomed cottage, shingled and floored
A kitchen and large store
A first-rate wool-shed, with powerful lever press
Several good outbuildings
Barn, stable, stockyards, with draft lanes, &c.
A grass paddock, of about 150 acres
Several cultivation paddocks, containing about 35 acres
Vineyard, kitchen and flower gardens
9 shepherds' huts, with yards, &c., &c.

This highly valuable property, offering a most desirable investment, particularly for smaller capitalists, is to be sold before shearing, together with
2 bullock teams, complete, with drays, &c.
2 horses, with carts, harness, &c.
200 hurdles
Tools and utensils of every description
Stores and supplies for about 4 months
A large crop of wheat, and
93 acres of purchased land, mostly cleared and fenced in.

All further particulars to be obtained on application at the office of JAMES WALLACH, Commercial-buildings, Queen's-place.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in cases or lockets, 10s. GREEN, 385, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

PARRAMATTA.—At the Pantechnetheca, opposite the Court House, all kinds of plate, electro plate, jewellery, parasols, &c., repaired on the shortest notice by THOMAS COLLINS.

DAMP and SMOKY CHIMNEYS prevented by the use of Doulton's Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, from 7s. 6d. each. A stock always on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND, agent, 2, Macquarie-place.

STRONG B. P. RUM.—Fifty hogsheads B. P. Rum, from 28 to 32 o.p., for SALE. HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 11th August, 1856.

FOR SALE, superior Hobart Town Broad Palings and Shingles, cheap. W. TAYLOR, foot of Market-st.

CUT FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL for stoves, delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

COALS.—The best A. A. Company's screened lumps every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

CHARCOAL and Firewood, cut in short billets, for stoves. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

SODA-WATER BOTTLES, in boxes, now landing, ex Rob Roy. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

EUROPE ROPE, 2½, 3, 3½ inch, on SALE at the Stores of L. and S. SPYER and CO.

EVANS' Ale and Porter, warranted in prime condition. L. and S. SPYER and CO., sole agents.

BIRD and ROBINSON, provision, wine and spirit merchants, New Pitt-street, opposite Queen's-place.

BOTTLED ALE, 9s. 6d. dozen; porter, 10s. 6d.; sherry, 9s. gallon; 20s., 25s., and 30s. dozen, port, 20s., 25s., and 30s. dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

RUM, 30 o.p., 16s. 6d. gallon. Pale brandy, 40s. dozen; dark ditto, 45s. dozen. Whisky, 40s. dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—ROSSITER and LAZARUS beg to announce that they have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents in those centrally situated premises, No. 80, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne; and from their long experience in the colonies, and the knowledge of inter-colonial trading they have obtained thereby, they have the fullest confidence in soliciting consignments. Their premises, which are most capacious, are arranged so as to afford the greatest protection to all property entrusted to their care. The upper floors are devoted to the reception of furniture, boots and shoes, fancy and soft goods—to the latter class of merchandise, they would particularly draw the attention of importers, that having been connected with the trade for the last sixteen years, they are enabled to do ample justice to any consignments with which they may be favoured. Express attention will be given to the sale of colonial produce of all descriptions, to facilitate which periodical sales will be held.

Goods are taken from the wharf and stored free, if sold within one month from the receipt of same.

Terms are arranged on the most economical principles. All sales guaranteed, and advances made if required.

Account sales rendered immediately the sale is effected. Arrangements can be made with their Sydney representative, Mr. T. WYNNE KNIGHT, at their Offices, No. 197, George-street, Sydney.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DROPSY.—A poor woman residing at River Bay, Adelaide, was visited by the Rev. Charles Hall, of the London Mission, being almost in a dying state from this terrible malady. She had the water taken from her six times, and was so weak the last time that her dissolution was hourly anticipated, the good man still kept beside her till the last, finding she could not be worse than she was, and as he always carried carried a quantity of Holloway's Pills with him, having himself derived signal benefit from using them, he persuaded her to take a few doses, these made her feel better, and she wished to continue them, which she did. The result was, that after a few weeks she was able to leave her bed, and in five was completely cured. Mr. Hall has communicated these particulars for the benefit of the suffering public. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 9d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES, HOUSEKEEPERS &c., &c.—Indispensable Goods at one-fourth their value.—JOHN SKINNER, having just purchased a large parcel of goods at a mere nominal cost (part being slightly damaged), is in a position to offer bargains that are not to be met with every day. The following few prices, are quoted as an index to the remainder of the shipment:—

Two yards wide unbleached sheeting, very stout, 6d. per yard
Extra stout, very slightly soiled, 7d. per yard
Two yards wide white croydon sheeting, very superior, 7½d. per yard.
Horrocks' superior shirtings, 3d. per yard by the piece.
Large size white counterpanes, 2s. 3d. each.
The best quality and largest size manufactured, 4s. 6d. each
Toilet covers, very superior and large size, 1s. each
Ladies' white cotton hose, 2s. 6d. per dozen pairs
Welsh flannels, all wool, 6d. per yard.
Damasks, two yards wide, 16d. per yard.
Irish lawn handkerchiefs, ladies,—3s. per dozen.

Incredible as the above prices may appear, nevertheless the undersigned pledges himself that they will be fully borne out upon inspection.

JOHN SKINNER, Sydney House, 105, Pitt-street.

DRAB SHELL HATS, ex Omar Pasha.—Just landed, by the undersigned, six cases of best drab shell hats; also six cases of best black Paris ditto. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 43, Market-street. On hand, ladies' Paris and felt riding hats, gentlemen's black and drab felt ditto, military and navy caps, livery hats and bands, cockades, gold and silver cords and tassels, &c., &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order

OPHIR COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—The general half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ophir Copper Mining Company will be held, at the Company's Office, 27, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Directors, for the half-year ending 30th June, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board. R. H. GORDON.

Sydney, 4th August, 1856.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE at the Forth and Clyde, corner of George and Jamison streets.

COALS.—The A. A. Company's Screened House Coal, best and cheapest in the market. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street (late Mackenzie's). P.S.—Small Cargoes afloat for SALE.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a House bounded by Union-lane and Fowler's-square, Sydney; two Allotments, Enmore Estate, Newtown, opposite Mr. Josephson's ground; also one Allotment at Camperdown, fronting the Parramatta Road, and bounded by Mr. Jones' garden fence. For particulars, enquire of Mr. JONES, Enmore Estate, Newtown; or Mr. STRACHAN, Bee Hive Inn, Windsor-road.

FOR SALE, an extensive Cattle Station on the Murray River, New South Wales, 25 miles from Albury. The QUART QUARTA, with a frontage of 1 m. 0as to the River Murray, consisting chiefly of plains, with op'n forest at the back; area 96,000 acres, and capable of carrying 5000 head of cattle, will be sold by auction, if not sold within a reasonable time by private contract, with from 3500 to 4000 head of cattle, and from 200 to 400 horses. There is a large proportion of fat cattle at present on the run, none having been sent to market this season. The improvements consist of huts, stockyards, grass and cultivated paddocks, &c., &c. The cattle are mixed, and vary from seven years downwards,—a great proportion of bullocks fit for the market, also cows; in fact, they are nearly all fat, young and old. The boundaries are undisputed. The above is considered a very valuable property, and worthy the attention of capitalists. For further particulars apply to Messrs. S. and T. HYLAND, Boro, near Goulburn, or to VAUGHAN and WILD, 88, Queen-street, Melbourne.

TO LET, a House containing six rooms, kitchen, water situated in Forbes-street. Apply to Mr. HAYLIS opposite.

BAPTISTS who are not ashamed of the Ordinances and Doctrines of Christ are requested to meet at 28, Kensington-street, Parramatta-street, on LORD'S DAY, at 3 o'clock.

TO GARDENERS, SEEDSMEN, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned have imported in the Rob Roy, nineteen cases of the best garden and field seeds ever exhibited for sale in New South Wales.

Onion Seeds.—White Spanish, straw coloured, and brown Portugal, in 4 and 7 lb. tins.
Turnip Seeds.—Swedish, yellow Scotch, and Altinghame yellow globe.
Carrot Seeds.—Altingham carrot, acknowledged to be the best in the world.
Cabbage Seeds.—Great variety.
Lucerne Seed.—Prime sample. Peas, beans, and other seeds in abundance.

180 tons of the best flour imported, still on hand; customers should not delay purchasing.

Hay, maize, bran, potatoes, straw, &c., always on hand, and delivered within the city.

N.B.—The above seeds have been selected in England by Mr. Thomas Walker, Seedsman, and are warranted to be pure and of the very best quality.

A liberal allowance to seedsmen.

JOHN WALKER AND SON, corner of York and Market streets.

TO DIGGERS.—For SALE, a strong well-made Spring Cart. G. PREDDY, 136, Castlereagh-street.

THE HEART OF THE CITY.

First-class Freehold, adjoining the CORNER of KING and GEORGE STREETS, universally known in the Colonies as

MOORE'S CORNER.

The two Shops, occupied as Turley's Shoe Warehouse, and the Drapery Establishment of Messrs. Perks and Banks, being

Nos. 66, and 68, KING-STREET,

And now yielding AN ANNUAL RENTAL of £750.

TITLE, unquestionable.

TERMS.—If required, one-half the purchase-money may remained secured on the property.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 22nd August,

The following first-class City properties:—

THOSE TWO SHOPS, Nos. 66 and 68, KING-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY, now occupied by Messrs. Perks and Banks, linendrapers, and as Turley's wholesale and retail shoe warehouse; each containing,

ON THE GROUND-FLOOR, shop;
FIRST FLOOR, landing and 2 rooms;
SECOND FLOOR, landing and 3 rooms;
LARGE ATTIC FLOOR. Also, BASEMENT, in which are kitchen and cellar. Yard at the rear, with back entrance from Bank-court.

☞ The situation of these two shops is second to none in Sydney. They front the principal thoroughfare of the city, and adjoin the corner of King and George streets, known as Moore's, or the Golden Corner. They have been occupied by the present tenants for several years, who now hold on leases expiring the 1st January, 1861. The attention of Capitalists seeking first-class investments, is called to this sale. Such igolden opportunities are of rare occurrence, and ought not to be lost sight of.

POSITIVE SALE TO WIND UP AN ESTATE.
BURNETT AND WIDE BAY DISTRICTS.
By order of the Administrator in the Estate of the late Philip Butten, Esq., of Brovinia.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 29th August,

Those well-known sheep stations in the BURNETT AND WIDE BAY DISTRICTS, known as BROVINIA and WEIR WEIR, with about 10,000 first-class sheep.

THE STATIONS are situated 125 miles from the shipping port Maryborough, and 200 miles from Ipswich, and adjoin the stations of Messrs. Macdonald, Lawson, Strathdee, and Sydney. They are watered by Brovinia Creek and its tributaries, which have never been known to fail. ON THE HEAD STATION there are a comfortable cottage with store and kitchen attached, five men's huts, a commodious wool-shed, a substantial stockyard, horse paddock, and a good and well fenced garden. There is also another large paddock in course of formation, the fencing of which is about half finished.

On the Runs there are seven permanent sheep stations, each having suitable yards and hurdles, all being in good working order.

The CAPABILITIES of the stations are estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 SHEEP.

With the above will be sold the following SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER to have been DISEASED:—

4237 ewes, 2 to 7 years
3093 weaned last March
2336 wethers, 2 to 4 years
134 rams.

10,000 more or less.

*** The ewes have all been put to the rams, with a change of blood.

☞ The attention of parties on the look-out for a first-class pastoral property, or an investment for money, is particularly called to this opportunity of securing one of the best stations in the Northern Districts, thus late in the season, when most of the expenses of management have been incurred, and a heavy clip of wool may shortly be calculated upon.

Terms, one-third cash; the residue in two equal payments by approved bills at 6 and 18 months' date, bearing bank interest equal to cash.

Horses, working bullocks, drays, supplies, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

O'Connell Town, Newtown.

☞ A splendid opportunity for securing a very good Building Site at a moderate price.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,

One allotment of land situate at O'Connell Town, Newtown, having a frontage of 26 feet to the Camperdown Road, with a depth of 88 feet forming a frontage to Prospect-street—being allotment No. 1 of lot 1, and adjoining Mr. Raper's land, opposite the lodge of the Cemetery.

Terms at sale.
Title, first-class. No reserve.

Ophir Cottage, Enmore.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, at 11 o'clock,

That large and commodious brick-built cottage, containing seven rooms, detatched kitchen, verandah back and front, excellent water, garden with fruit trees. The plot of ground exceeds half an acre, with a large frontage to Campbell-street, a little to the westward of the residence of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and only a few minutes' walk from the Newtown Railway Station. The premises are at present occupied by Mr. Carron at a rental of £100 per annum. Early possession may be had if required.

Immediately after which will be sold two small cottage and garden also at Enmore, fronting James-street, brick-built, each containing two rooms and kitchen. Plans will be on view in a day or two.

Terms at sale.

By Order of the Trustees. In the Estate of John Stitt. Ladies' Superior Underclothing, Children's Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.

The Residue of the above well-known first-class Stock-in-Trade.

For Unreserved Sale,
On the Premises, Pitt-street.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the Trustees of John Stitt's Estate, to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The residue of the stock-in-trade of John Stitt, consisting of

Infants', girls', and women's underclothing
Infants' white and coloured cashmere hoods
Infants' braided and embroidered dresses
Boys' highland costumes and other dresses
Braided and holland dresses
Sewed muslins, habits, chemisettes, collars and sleeves
Lace mantles, &c., coloured and silk trimmed bonnets
Women and children's stays, hosiery, haberdashery
Gloves, infants' lawn caps, women's muslin and lace ditto.

Together with a variety of very superior millinery, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

BURNETT DISTRICT.
MUNDUBBURRA, ABERUNGA AND CHEESEBOROUGH RUNS,
together with about
12,000 SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

Terms—½ cash—residue 6 and 12, 18 and 24 months' credit.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 9th September,

The following first-class stock and stations:—The MUNDUBBURRA, ABERUNGA, and CHEESEBOROUGH RUNS, situated in the Burnett district, about 120 MILES from the SHIPPING PORT of WIDE BAY.

These truly magnificent runs have an extensive frontage to the BURNETT and BOYNE RIVERS, as well as the GRANITE and OAKY CREEKS, which yield an abundant supply of water. The country is of the finest for pastoral purposes; its fattening qualities well known and admitted, and the ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES ABOUT 20,000 SHEEP.

The improvements upon these runs are as follows:—

A comfortable verandah cottage
Three men's huts
An excellent paddock containing about 4000 acres, and a substantial yard at the head station
Also, five shepherds' huts, and a large number of hurdles.

With the Mundubburra, Aberunga, and Cheeseborough Runs will be sold the following stock—

SHEEP.

3500 wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years old
1500 ditto, 2 years
3000 ewes, 4 and 5 years
2500 ewes, 3 years
1500 ewes, 2 years
60 rams

12,060 sheep, more or less.

Warranted sound, and never diseased.

☞ There are also on the runs about 60 head of cattle, and 20 horses, which, with drays, implements, stores, &c., are to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The attention of squatters either resident in, or on the look-out for really first-class stations in the northern districts, is called to this sale, which will be positively without reserve; an occurrence in the present improved state of the markets, as regards pastoral properties, now rare indeed.

The approaching lambing will give a large addition, say 3000 lambs in September, and as the terms are liberal, the present year's clip will go a long way towards meeting the purchase.

DISTRICTS OF WELLINGTON and BLIGH.
The Splendid Fattening Stations, known as
BUNGLE GUMBIE,
WOMBOBBIE, and
GRAHWAY; with
10,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
2000 HEAD WELL-BRED CATTLE.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue at 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by P. D. Hay, Esq. (who is about leaving the colony), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 29th August,

His half interest in the following VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES:—

10,000 (more or less) REALLY FIRST-CLASS SHEEP
2000 head of WELL-BRED CATTLE (more or less)

Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement. Together with those HIGHLY IMPROVED and MAGNIFICENT STATIONS—BUNGLE GUMBIE, WOMBOBBIE, and GRAHWAY.

BUNGLE GUMBIE, situate on the Macquarie River, about four miles from Dubbo, has the following IMPROVEMENTS—A neat family cottage, containing five rooms and pantry, with cellar below, kitchen, servant's room, coach-house, harness room, fowl house, and other outhouses complete; together with a large garden and orchard, being in fact a comfortable family residence; besides which, may be enumerated the station improvements, comprising—Wool-shed, with wool press complete, sheep yards, stock yard, paddocks, men's huts, hurdles, and everything necessary for carrying on the operations of an extensive establishment.

WOMBOBBIE is situate on the Mathagie Creek, about 60 miles from Dubbo, and consists of fine undulating country, abounding in myall and saltbush, and is in fact a FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN, on which the sheep, about TEN THOUSAND, are now depasturing.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on this run are all that are requisite for working the station, consisting of overseer's cottage, shepherds' huts, sheepyards, stores, hurdles, &c., &c.

GRAHWAY, on which the cattle are now running, is situate on the Lower Macquarie, about 150 miles from Dubbo, and consists of splendid myall and saltbush country, being essentially a first-rate fattening station.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a good stockyard and men's huts

THE GRAZING CAPABILITIES of this station are estimated at 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

☞ Parties interested in squatting pursuits will find the above sale worthy of attention, as these properties are now in the market for positive sale, the proprietor having made up his mind to return to England.

The properties are so well known that it is not deemed necessary to make any comment on them,—suffice it to say that they are amongst the most valuable and remunerative in the districts.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
KENTUCKY RUN—NEW ENGLAND,
together with about
12,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to submit to public competition, for unreserved sale, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th September,

The valuable and well-known station KENTUCKY, in the district of New England, with the following first-class sheep, warranted sound and never diseased.

2008 ewes, 4 years, in lamb
2500 ditto, 3 ditto, ditto
1500 ditto, 2 ditto, maiden
1500 ditto, 1 ditto, ditto
1200 wethers, 2 ditto
1200 ditto, 1 ditto
2000 mixed
248 rams

12,148, more or less.

The above are strong healthy sheep, and have been regularly culled for the last 3 years. The wool commands a high figure, and the fleeces averaged last year 2½ lbs. each; and as they will have on the day of sale nearly a full fleece, and preparations for shearing are now being made, the purchaser may commence immediately after taking delivery, and depend upon his clip realising £2400 to £3000.

There will be an increase of 4000 to 5000 lambs in all September next.

KENTUCKY is situate about 50 miles from Tamworth and 20 miles from Armidale, and is bounded on one-side by the ROCKY RIVER, the PRODUCTIVE DIGGINGS of which River supply A READY MARKET for all surplus stock.

The road from Sydney to Armidale passes the head station, and the present proprietor having exercised his pre-emptive right, a half-section of 320 acres has been measured, which is admirably situated for a township, and being only seven miles on the Sydney side of the Diggings the land would readily sell to great advantage subdivided into allotments.

The IMPROVEMENTS at Kentucky, consist of a comfortable five-roomed cottage, with garden well stocked with fruit trees, kitchen, and commodious stores, one of the best wool sheds in the colony, with powerful press, draffing yards, &c.; two cultivation paddocks of rich alluvial soil, containing about 60 acres, the crops of which render the station independent of other supplies: a good horse paddock, a lucerne paddock of 400 acres well fenced, stockyards, shepherds' huts, yards, and hurdles.

☞ Particular attention is directed to this magnificent pastoral property, and Mort and Co. can assure intending purchasers, or indeed any one desiring a good investment, that it has been a most

FOR LONDON.—The undermentioned splendid A1 13 years ships, belonging to Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, will be despatched as follows:—
DUNBAR, 1200 tons, J. Green, commander, December 1st, 1856.
VIMIERA, 1100 tons, J. B. Swanson, commander, January 1st, 1857.
LA HOGUE, 1300 tons, H. Nesbitt, commander, February 1st, 1857.
WATERLOO, 900 tons, J. B. Struthers, commander, March 1st, 1857.
These ships are fitted expressly for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., agents.

DR. MACKAY'S CHURCH, off George-street.—Public worship every Lord's Day, forenoon, at 11 a.m., afternoon at 3 p.m. Sabbath School at half-past 9 a.m. This temporary place of worship is situated within the first gateway, south of Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle's Bank Auction Rooms.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly general Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd August instant, at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., at the Company's offices, 119, George-street, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1856, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board, D. CRAFTON ROSS, Secretary. Sydney, August 5, 1856.

SAILBOATS, SCOTLAND.—If R. H. will communicate his present address to the undersigned, he will much oblige JOHN CROKER. Cundletown, Manning River, 28th July, 1856.

WANTED to be KNOWN.—Carpenters and Joiners House of Call, Mr. POTTER'S, Albion Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Campbell-streets. Any person requiring hands will be provided by applying as above.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, washed or unwashed, and Sheepskins; or will make liberal cash advances on the same consigned to their friends, Messrs. S. S. Kennard and Co., London; or Messrs. Holt Brothers, Leeds. JOY and CO., near the Custom House.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Lower Murrumbidgee, a bright bay Horse, about 15½ hands high, branded B on near shoulder, and B on near thigh, star in forehead, off hind foot white. £10 will be paid if stolen on the prosecution of the parties; £1 if strayed, on application to Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Murrumbidgee; or Mr. JOHN GOOD, Parramatta.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, a Grey Horse Branded WJ on rear and C on off shoulder, 15 hands high, and switch tail. If stolen, a reward of £10 will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if strayed £2 will be paid as a reward on application to WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, Richmond Gate 31st, 1856.

£50 REWARD.—Whereas come to the knowledge of the undersigned, duly appointed agent and attorney for Australia, for A. Clouzeau, of St. Jean d'Angely-Cognac, that various persons are again using the name of A. Clouzeau, including a spurious article called brandy (particularly for the Victoria, late Port Phillip, market), to the injury of A. Clouzeau, and the sale of his genuine article. This is to give notice, that any person giving such information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons using the name of A. Clouzeau upon label or otherwise, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, or any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, shall receive the above reward, by applying to my attorneys, Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street, or to ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.
N.B.—The above facts of fraudulent labels have been sworn to at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the 16th day of November, 1853.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, Windsor.—To LET, with immediate possession, that old-established House known as the Jim Crow Inn, Macquarie-street, Windsor. The house contains ten rooms, with kitchen, superior stabling, out-offices &c., &c. To an eligible tenant a long lease on liberal terms will be given. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr JAMES LAWS; or, to JOHN B. LAVERACK, auctioneer, Windsor.

LONGBOTTOM, CONCORD, and HOMEBUSH.—Mr. P. M'GRATH, Longbott om, Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, whose receipt will be sufficient, is authorised to receive all subscription is for the above districts. Subscriptions, £1 per quarter.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—NORTH SHORE.—Mr. WILLIAM DAVEY, Scotland shoemaker, near the Old Commodore, North Shore, will supply the above journal at £1 per quarter. Single copies, 6d. Advertisements received.

RICHMOND.—The Subscribers to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in Richmond will in future receive their Papers at Mr. JOHN DUCKER'S Stores, near the Post Office.
July 9th, 1856. LABAN WHITE, agent.

MELBOURNE.—Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, news agents, Western Collins-street, Melbourne, receive advertisements for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER and Co., 541, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—With a view to the advantage of the increasing steam communication between Sydney and the northern ports, the A. A. Company have established a coal depot at Port Stephens.
Steam vessels requiring to be coaled there should anchor in the North Arm, directly opposite it, and within about half a cable's length of the depot.
The present price of coal is 25s. per ton, cash.
MARCUS P. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, March 12.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT (INDUSTRIAL, and GENERAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Offices—London: 2, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, and 36, Old Jewry, Cheapside.
In the chief Towns of the United Kingdom, India, and the British Colonies.
New South Wales Branch—Sydney: Temporary Offices, 1, Jamison-street.
President—The Right Honorable THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P.
Vice-President—THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
DIRECTORS.
George A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University—Chairman
George Barker, Esq., Mark-lane
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., Chairman Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway
Josiah Bates, Esq., Throgmorton-street
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire
Frederick Chinnock, Regent-street
James Davidson, Esq., London
John Field, Esq., Warnford Court
Charles Forster, Esq., M.P., Banker, Walsall
Richard Francis George, Esq., London
Thomas Carlyle Hayward, Esq., Minories
J. Hodgins, Esq., Thayer-street, Manchester-square
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne
T. Y. M'Christie, Esq., Revising Barrister for the City of London
James E. M'Connell, Esq., London and North Western Railway
John Moss, Esq., Reform Club and Derby
George Frederick Muntz., M.P. for Birmingham
Charles Podmore, Esq., North-place, Regent's-park
Charles William Reynolds, Esq., London
Major J. W. Reynolds, London
Richard Spooner, Banker, M.P. for North Warwickshire
Richard Swift, Esq., M.P., Wandsworth, Surrey
John Watts, Esq., London
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Low Moor Iron Works, Bradford
Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Canonbury
The business of this Society is divided into two departments:—
THE GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT, for insuring the fidelity of persons of approved character in situations of trust,
Several thousand officials and their employers, the principal Banking, Railway, Municipal, and other public institutions enjoy the advantage of the benefits bestowed by the society.
In Australia its security is accepted by
The Colonial Government
The Railway Commissioners
The principal Banking Establishments, &c.
The payment for guarantee will be considerably reduced, or entirely appropriated to the purpose of life assurance, when a Life Policy is effected in connection with the guarantee.
THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, embracing every description of Life Assurance. Persons desirous of making provision for themselves in old age, or for their friends or families in the event of death, will find that this society offers facilities and advantages of the most liberal, comprehensive, and secure character.
Prospectuses, giving detailed particulars, and every required information, may be had on application to the Secretary, People's Provident Society, 1, Jamison-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.—Notice, the Company's Sydney Agent, John P. Ridley, Esq., is authorised to supply large consumers wholesale, with coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.
MARCUS P. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office Stroud, November 1.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist, and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited.
☞ Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. ⁂ Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collections.

TO SETTLERS and others.—H. E. CAMPBELL, of Albury, on the Murray, at the request of numerous friends and settlers on the Sydney side, has established an Office in Albury as Commission Agent, for the Sale of cattle, horses, sheep, buy, and all kinds of produce, and goods of every description, for the Murray and Ovens Districts.
A Monthly List of Prices will be issued, and forwarded to all applicants on enclosing a postage stamp, which will be found a great convenience to settlers.
Commission—5 per cent. on sales under £500, and 2½ over that amount, with no other charges. No sale, no charge.

TENNENT'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE STRONG ALE AND DOUBLE BROWN STOUT.—The undersigned agents for Messrs J. and R. Tennent, of Glasgow, beg to call the attention of the trade to the advantages which this beer possesses over other importations.
It is acknowledged by all who have given it an unprejudiced trial to be at least equal in quality to any imported.
It is scarcely possible to injure it by land or water carriage, or by lengthened storage. (See Muspratt's Chemistry of Arts and Manufactures.)
"It fines quickly, and as nothing but the best materials are used in its manufacture, it possesses all the wholesome qualities for which medical men have recommended its use." (Certificate from the most eminent chemists to this effect are in our possession.)
These qualities have gained for it the first position, and the highest prices in the Melbourne and San Francisco markets, and as arrangements have been made to have a constant supply on hand in Sydney, it is hoped that those here who have not hitherto given it a fair trial will now do so. HOW, WALKER, and CO.

CONFECTIONARY!—Merchants, Shopkeepers, and Country Dealers, requiring the same, are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with very superior articles at the lowest possible prices, in any quantities, on the shortest notice, by applying to W. J. CAFES, wholesale and export confectioner, George-street, Market D.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and the Public.—The undersigned have on SALE, at their Timber Yard, Brodie and Craig's Wharf, every description of Timber required for building purposes; and being in constant receipt of supplies direct from the bush, they can with confidence undertake orders to any extent in hard or soft wood. JOHN ROBINSON and CO.

TALLOW OIL! TALLOW OIL!! TALLOW OIL!! In any quantity, and equal to sperm oil, at the lowest market price. At JOHN HUGHES and SONS, Victoria Soap Works, Flood's-lane, Sussex-street, Sydney.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON RIDGE CAPPING, or Saddle Boards.—This ridge capping is prepared in six feet lengths, assorted 15 and 18 inches wide, and ready shaped for fixing. It is used for all kinds of roofs, whether of slates, shingle, or metal. E. C. WEEKES and CO. George-street, agents for the manufacturers.

WATSON'S NEWLY-DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity, both from the old and the young. Price one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony. N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and Chamomile Flowers, for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, and nervous affections.—The peculiar aromatic properties of the Jamaica ginger, in combination with the bitter and essential principles of the chamomile, unquestionably afford the most efficacious remedy that can be employed for the cure of the above distressing complaints. Being combined with an alkali, this essence has the power of neutralising the acidity in the stomach, and thus of removing the cause of flatulence, spasm, and heartburn. Prepared by GEORGE HEATH, family and dispensing chemist, 187, George-street, Sydney, from Savory and Moore's, chemists to the Queen, London.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and Chamomile Flowers for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, and nervous affections. Prepared by GEORGE HEATH, family and dispensing chemist, 187, George-street, Sydney.
The above preparation is kept on sale by T. B. CARSON, chemist, &c., 55, South Head Road.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—GENERAL DEBILITY—EXTRAORDINARY CURE!
Copy of a letter from Mr. J. Collins, of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, dated November 1, 1854.
"To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I am happy to bear testimony to the wonderful properties of your pills, having derived immense benefit from using them, after every other medicine failed to do me any good. For a long time I was afflicted with great nervous debility, loss of appetite, and the numerous other attendant evils of a thoroughly bad state of the liver and stomach; my complexion became sallow, and so emaciated, that my friends scarcely knew me. About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your pills, and after persevering with them in accordance with the printed directions, I was radically cured, and feel that I am indebted to your medicines for now enjoying perfect health.
I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN COLLINS."

WONDERFUL CURE OF DIZZINESS and SHORTNESS OF BREATH!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stephens, of Brechin, dated March 6th, 1854.
"To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—For three years my wife suffered with want of appetite, dizziness, and shortness of breath. About six weeks ago she became very much worse, so bad that I was compelled to take her in a cart (as she was entirely unable to walk) to the shop of Mr. William Blackhall, to endeavour to obtain something to relieve her, although I almost despaired of doing any good, as she had had medical advice, and tried every remedy I ever heard of without success. After consulting Mr. Blackhall, as to the best course to be adopted, he advised a trial of your pills; I procured a small quantity immediately, and in five weeks, wonderful to relate, by continuously using them they perfectly cured her, and she has since resumed work as a weaver.
"I remain, Sir, yours gratefully,
(Signed) J. STEPHENS."

DROPSY CURED!!
Copy of a letter from Mr. Jeremiah Hough, of Hereford, dated 7th April, 1854.
"To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I have the pleasure to apprise you of a most miraculous cure effected through your pills. My son, a boy fourteen years of age, was attacked with pains in the chest, accompanied with high fever, for which I bled and blistered him myself, but to no effect. Under the treatment of medical men the malady turned to dropsy, and his stomach and feet swelled to an immense and almost inconceivable extent; in fact the faculty gave no hopes of his ever being restored to health. Your medicines were ultimately applied, and wonderful to relate, by their aid he was cured in the short space of seven weeks. Scores of my neighbours can vouch for the truth of this statement; and, if you wish it, I will go before any magistrate and prove the above facts on my solemn oath.
"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JEREMIAH HOUGH.
Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases—

Ague	Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel
Asthma	Fits	Secondary Symptoms
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Tic-Douloureux
Blotches on the Skin	Headaches	Tumours
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Ulcers
Colics	Inflammation	Venereal Affections
Constipation of Bowels	Jaundice	Worms of all kinds
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Debility	Lumbago	
Dropsy	Piles	
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Female Irregularities	Sore Throats	
	Scrofula, or King's Evil	

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
Sold wholesale by the Agent,
J. BIRR, 211, 47, King-street, Sydney.

RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO. have on SALE, at their Stores—
Old tom, in white bottles
Port and sherry, in wood
Ditto ditto, very superior, in bottle
Champagne
Made-up clothing
Scotch twill and serge shirts
Guernseys
Hosiery
Christy's hats and caps
Oilmen's stores
Salad oils and mustards
Bottled fruits
Champion's vinegar
Bottled ditto
Day and Martin's blacking
Scotch oatmeal
Pearl barley
Split peas
Blankets, white and coloured
Oxford candlewick
Counterpanes
Cutlery
Carbonate soda
Hops
Plated goods
Rag-stones
Clay pipes
Crosskill's horse-rakes
Woolpacks, 10lb., and twine
Powered arsenic.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred Store Bullocks, from two years upwards. They are of good quality. Application to be made to the undersigned, HENRY BADGERY, Pine Lodge, Berrima.—4th August, 1856.

HORSES.—Ten Draught and Saddle for SALE. Apply F. P. FITZSIMMONS, Richmond-road, Prospect.

BRIERLY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manilla ditto.

FARMS.—Some splendid Agricultural Farms, being a portion of the Arthurleigh Estate, on the Wollondilly River, to be LET or SOLD. Those persons who may wish to prove what kind of crops the Arthurleigh land can grow, may have a year's trial at a mere nominal rent. Liberal credit will be given, and possession may be had on and after the 1st April, 1856. Apply to Mr. J. A. RICHTER, of Arthurleigh, near Berrima.

PORT WINE.—On SALE, ex Rodney and Primula Page's port wine, bottled in Oporto, in one dozen cases. E. C. WEEKES and CO., George-street.

TO FARMERS and GARDENERS.—100 Farms for Sale—from five to twenty acres each, eight miles from Sydney. Price, £6 to £15 per acre. Terms, 25 per cent. cash, the remainder by Promissory Notes, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, bank interest added. For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor, JOHN GARSED Post Office, Box 85.
P.S.—For SALE, Building Allotments close to the city, or LET, on lease for 99 years, ground rent, £5 per annum. JOHN GARSED.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, near THE MEROO.—FOR SALE by Private Contract, 785 ACRES on the CUDGEGONG RIVER, a little above the junction of the Meroo Creek, originally purchased from the Crown by Mr. Alfred Kinnerly, to which are attached certain privileges in respect of adjacent Crown lands, under the Land Regulations. GOLD has also been found in the quarts ridges upon various parts of the property. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., The Rooms, Pitt-street.

CHINA MATTING, in quality, to be had at W. BUSFIELD'S Stores, 293, George-street.
4-4 at 1s. 6d. per yard
5-4 at 1s. 9d. ditto
6-4 at 2s. ditto.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir W. Denison. For terms, &c. apply to Dr. BRENCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, from 9 to 11; or at the Institution, at 11 o'clock.

TO LET, the Upper Floor of a large store in Wynyard-lane, rent moderate. Apply to E. VICKERY.

TO LET, the whole, or part, of convenient business premises, in the immediate vicinity of the Circular Quay. Apply to Messrs. BEIT and SONS, No. 8, Macquarie-place.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for a Lady and Gentleman, or two Gentlemen. 39, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

FARMS FOR LEASE.—To be LET, on Lease, Farms of various sizes, situate in the flourishing and highly productive district of Twofold Bay, near to Bega, Kameruka, Yaclama, the fast rising shipping port of Merimbula, and within a short distance of Eden, from whence steamers are constantly running to Sydney. The land is of the very finest quality, and highly adapted for the growth of maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, &c., &c., and will be let on grain rentals for a term of seven years. There is abundance of water on every farm. This district commands both the Port Phillip and Sydney markets, and vessels are constantly plying between Eden and Hobart Town, so that parties taking these farms will have the advantage of choice of three markets wherein to dispose of their produce. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES MANNING, Kameruka, Twofold Bay: or, to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE on a superior scale.—Gentlemen of position and known respectability requiring the above accommodation may, after exchange of references, receive the card of a private establishment where but few are admitted, and they only of the higher class. Every comfort which elegance or luxury may require will be found. The terms expected must be liberal. WICKHAM, accountant and collector, 4, Jamison-street.

QUARRYMEN and MASONS.—Wanted, three or four good Quarrymen, and three or four good Masons, to perform the work of a Church. Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. JAMES ATKINSON, senior, Builder, Windsor.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a Cottage Residence, in or near Sydney, containing not less than six rooms, with outhouses, and good yard, water, &c. If with garden and paddock, preferred. Apply, between 10 and 11, to ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN BRAMLEY, from Nottingham, who came in the ship John Davis to Moreton Bay, and is supposed to be at some of the diggings, his Father and Mother will be happy to see him, at Mr. BLAXLAND'S, Newington Salt Works, Parramatta River, Sydney.

PATENT SLIP, HEAVING-DOWN WHARF, and SHIP BUILDING YARD.—To shipowners, Captains, and agents.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with the A.S.N. Company for the use of their magnificent patent slip, is now in a position to undertake every description of work connected with shipping, having a large staff of first-rate workmen, together with an extensive assortment of spars, timber, planking, &c., he is enabled to guarantee despatch with reasonable terms. Orders left with Mr. T. Dawson, chronometer maker George-street, or at the Building-yard, will meet with immediate attention. JOHN CUTHBERT, ship-builder Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

A. S. N. CO.'S PATENT SLIP DOCK and Ship repairing Yard Pyrmont, Sydney.—Vessels of any tonnage can be repaired at the above establishment, which is now in full operation, and where a large assortment of timber, masts, spars, and other material is kept on hand. The works are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Scott, patentee of the Slip and a practical shipwright. First-class carpenters and other tradesmen are employed for the expeditious execution of repairs in a tradesmanlike manner.
The scale of charges, which are moderate, may be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at the Slip, or to the undersigned.
A. S. N. Co., JAMES PATERSON, manager.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—The undersigned are prepared to enter into contracts for bringing out emigrants from Germany to Sydney and Moreton Bay, or any of the other ports of New South Wales, if sufficient inducement should offer. Rates of passage money reduced. For particulars apply to HAEGE and PRELI, Circular Quay.

TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Ships.—The undersigned is about relinquishing the ship chandlery business as soon as he can dispose of his extensive stock-in-trade, and begs to inform any one in want of ship chandlery that he will sell cheaper than any other house in the trade, with a view to clear out by the end of the year, as he intends leaving the colony for England. JOHN CARR, ship chandler, 25, Market-street West.

LUCERNE SEED.—Farmers and Graziers that wish to lay down Lucerne paddocks should not miss this very favourable season for sowing, and the moderate price of seed, only 2s. per lb.; last season it was 6s.; may be sown up to November during moist weather, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. The seed is warranted, and samples sent by post or trial. On SALE at the Stores of HENRY FERRIS, three doors from the Theatre, Pitt-street.

COALS, Good House, delivered at 32s. 6d. per ton. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

PARRAMATTA RIVER.—Hunter's Hill Wharf.—FOR SALE in one lot, or separately, four elegant Marine Villas, within four miles of Sydney, and twenty minutes' passage by the Parramatta steam boats.
These new and spacious, well built wooden premises, with strong stone foundations, and verandahs nearly all round, are built in the most substantial manner, covered with slate, well ventilated, and most elegantly painted and papered. Each house contains nine rooms—four in front and five in the rear, with a staircase leading to a very large attic, which, being floored, may be easily converted into excellent bed-rooms. The rooms are lofty, and the verandahs seven feet wide; the whole tastefully constructed, and suitable for families of the first respectability. There are extensive cellars under each house, and a stone kitchen detached. The houses are situated on an eminence, commanding beautiful and extensive views of the Parramatta River, and each house stands on a plot of ground from one to two acres in extent.
A stone wharf has been erected on the property, at which the steamers touch six times daily; but what will render this property still more desirable is, that a company, comprising as shareholders, nearly the whole of the landed proprietors on the Parramatta River, is now being formed to secure a transit not only for passengers, but for every description of produce, to and from Sydney to Kissing Point, and all intermediate places hourly.
There is fresh water, of the purest quality, in abundance, all the year round.
For terms, which will be liberal, apply on the property to Mr. RICH, or to ADAM WILSON, Official Assignee.
Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

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There is fresh water, of the purest quality, in abundance, all the year round.
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Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

TIMBER, TIMBER, TIMBER.—Hardwood, Pine, Deal, Cedar, cement, laths, shingles, and every description of building material always on hand, at low prices, at THOMAS MATTHEWS and CO.'S, Travers' Wharf, Barker-street, Bathurst-street, near to Brodie and Craig's.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
FOR SALE.
6700 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP
700 HEAD CATTLE.
Together with that well-known, compact, and excellent station of
BURINDI,
situate on the Manilla River, in the district of Liverpool Plains. For further particulars, apply to
MORT AND CO.

LABOUR BAZAAR, Pitt-street, established 1840.—Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c.—At the above well-known establishment will be found a large and varied assortment of Tube, Papier Mache, and solid Iron Bedsteads, Cots, Cribs, &c., from the well known house of R. W. Winfield, at such prices as will defy competition. W. G. and A. MOORE, iron bedstead importers.

KAURI SPARS and logs, planking, &c. The finest sample in the market, 25 to 90 feet. J. WISHART, Market Wharf.

PLATE GLASS, of the Thames Company's manufacture of superior colour and brilliancy, in large, medium and small sizes, with or without polished edges for joining alway on hand at the stores of the undersigned. HAEGE and PRELI, Circular Quay.

STEAM ENGINE, of simple and portable construction, of 5-horse power, for SALE by HOW, WALKER and CO.

EARLY CLOSING.—E. VICKERY begs to announce to his customers that, in future, his establishment will be closed at 7 p.m., and solicits their favours early. Now landing, ex John Bunyan and Rob Roy, a large and varied assortment of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes. E. VICKERY, 210, George-street.

SYDNEY AGENCY of the WATERLOO LIFE CASUALTY, AND SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110.
Capital—£400,000.
Head Office—355, Strand, London.
This company offers to the insured the greatest possible advantages and perfect security, on the most liberal terms, which will be best understood and appreciated upon examination of the prospectus and tables, which are to be had gratis at the office of the undersigned.
☞ Under the enlarged powers lately received from the Board of Directors, this agency is authorised, upon the acceptance of any life assurance, at once to issue the policies, and, in the event of death, to settle the claims.
N.B. All policies indisputable.
Frederick Mackellar, Esq., M.D., Lower George-street, has been appointed medical referee to the company at Sydney.
Medical gentlemen in all cases remunerated for their report by the company.
A liberal commission allowed to agents.
Parties desirous of becoming country agents or medical referees are requested to communicate with the undersigned. BEIT and SONS, 8, Macquarie-place.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Joseph S. Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.A.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norton, Smith, and Barker.
SURVEYOR—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—A Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding.....£1,700,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 700,000
of which £100,000 is invested in the Colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £169,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.
Goods and Stocks-in-Trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.
FLOATING POLICIES.
Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.
The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.
The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWEN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives. No entrance or admission fees are required, nor is any additional premium charged to officers in the army or navy, unless called into actual service. The following are amongst the advantages held out by the Company:—
Two Scales of Premiums, one lower than those of most other companies; the other carrying Guaranteed Additions, or entitling to Guaranteed Reductions in the Future Premiums, on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution. The scale of reductions which are guaranteed ranges from 33½ to 52 per cent. on the Amount of Premium, and the Bonus contingent only on the continuance of the life doubles the amount of the policy.
No Liability of Partnership, these reductions and additions not being contingent upon profits.
Policies are issued upon the half-premium system.
Surrenders of Policies are accepted on very liberal terms; and Claims paid within three months after proof of death.
No extra charge to members of the Volunteer Corps.
PREMIUM TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	1st Bonus after 10 payments.	Reduced Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 12 7	1 19 0	3 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 3 0
30	2 3 6	2 9 5	5 0 10	1 13 9	1 6 6	1 7 0
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	6 3 4	2 3 9	1 11 5	1 14 9
50	3 10 8	4 13 4	11 13 4	3 19 1	2 3 8	2 10 3
60	6 1 6	7 1 8	16 16 6	6 4 1	3 13 9	4 9 1

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company.
Agents for both departments: For Moreton Bay, at Brisbane, R. Towns and Co.; Ipswich, A. Macalister. Maitland — Wolfe and Garrick. Newcastle — Bingle and Son. Goulburn—William Chatfield. Windsor—William Walker. Bathurst—James Stirling Home. Campbelltown—James Turner. Pambula—Medical Referee, Richard Bligh, Esq. Albury, J. C. Pierce. Kiama, William Marks. For the Fire Department: At Gundagai—Joseph Chalder and Co.
A. STANGER LEATHES Resident Secretary.
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS—The Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, now take vessels on their slip at one-half of their former rates. Work done with despatch. Copper, metal, felt, and all kinds of materials for ship-building, always on hand.

MONARO CATTLE FOR SALE.—600 head of mixed cattle, two years and upwards, deliverable any time before 1st of December. Apply to J. W. MILES, Bore Creek, Cooma.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—
On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 6s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.
THACKER and CO., agents.
George-street, 22nd December.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, and the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, No. 25, late 356, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the foot of Erskine-street, every half-hour. S. CROOK.

WATERVIEW FERRY.—At the hours from the Dry Dock, and half-hours from the Phœnix Wharf, calling at Looke's Wharf, Balmain.

WILLIAMS' FAMILY HOTEL, late WOOLPACK PARRAMATTA.—JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Petty's Family Hotel, Sydney, begs to return his grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage he has received since commencing business in the above establishment two years ago.
To his friends and patrons from the interior, also those in Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, who have still continued their kind patronage, J. W. returns his sincere thanks, and solicits the favour, when recommending their friends who are unacquainted with the locality, to describe the situation of the hotel, as from misdirection several old patrons have left Parramatta disappointed.
Families visiting Sydney, and desirous of a day's pleasure, cannot do better than take the steamer from Sydney to Parramatta, where they will have the pleasure of enjoying the charming scenery of the river, its banks fringed with magnificent orange groves, vineyards, farms, Government establishments, Goat Island, the Powder Magazines, Cockatoo Island, the Dry Dock, &c., &c., all of which have attractions not equalled in any other excursion and not easily to be forgotten.
John Williams pledges himself that all patronising him on arrival at the Woolpack will be received with the good old English cheer which has ever been the characteristic of his hotels. The celebrity his cellarage has possessed these many years needs no further comment than that it is if possible better stocked with prime wines, &c., than ever.
Private suites of apartments, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, &c., &c., prepared on the shortest notice, and served up in his usual English-like style.
Visitors on pleasure to Parramatta and unacquainted with the locality of his hotel